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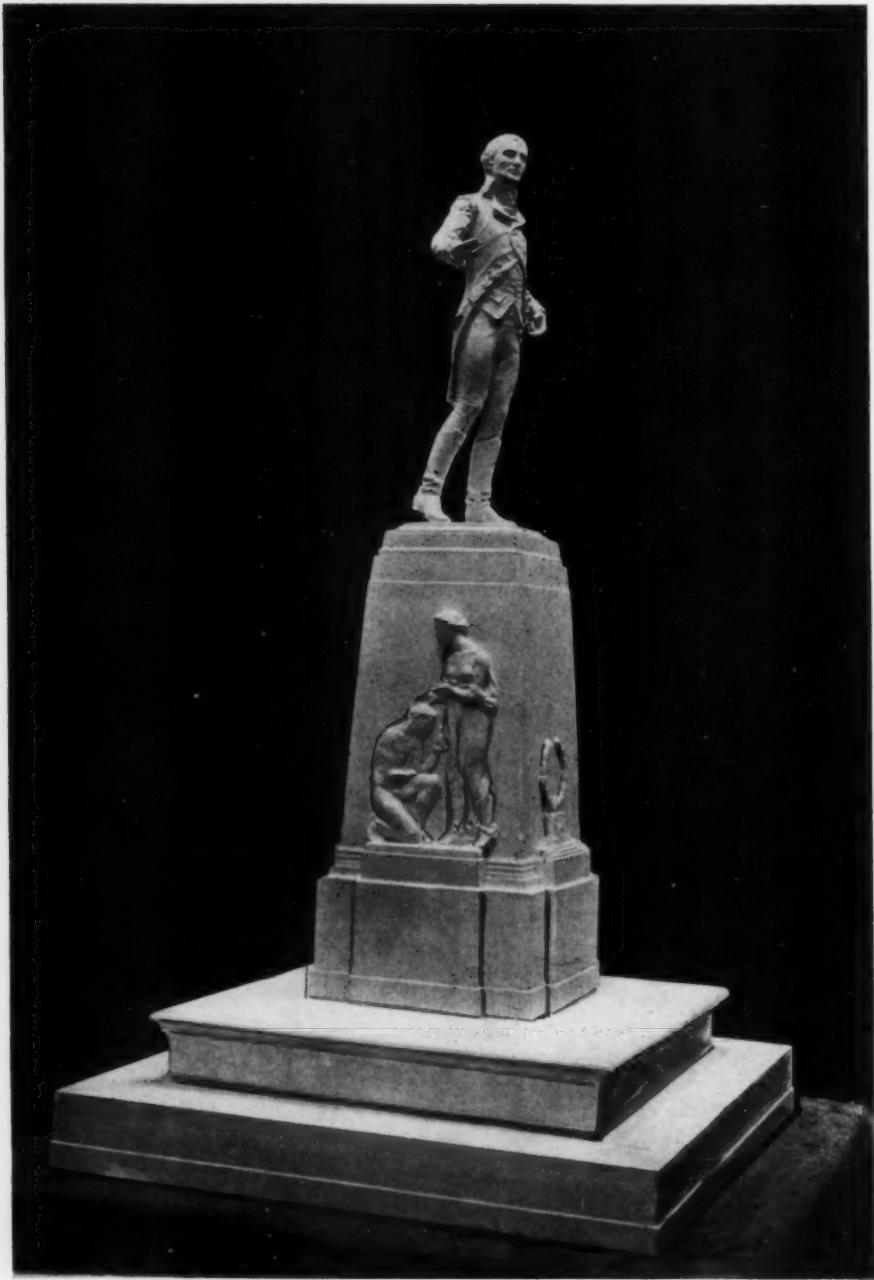
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Courtesy—The Washington Evening Star

PROPOSED NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

A GRAVE IN ARLINGTON

by

Elizabeth S. Kite

ON A hill-slope above the Potomac overlooking the Federal City, on ground set apart for the Nation's illustrious dead, stands a low monument of marble that since 1911 has marked the last resting place of a Revolutionary soldier, who, born in France and transported in 1777 to America in one of Beau-marchais' ships, chose at the close of the war to throw in his lot with that of the young Republic.

For eighty-four years the body of this veteran of our war of Independence had lain in an obscure and unnamed grave on a private estate; in transferring it to the national field of honor the United

States Government acknowledged its debt of gratitude and by according full military honors it repaired so far as lay in its power, the neglect of nearly a century.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the veteran whose services were thus recognized, had died on June 14, 1825, a distinguished but poverty-stricken guest of Mr. William Duley Digges at "Green Hill" in Prince Georges County,

Representatives of 15 of America's largest patriotic organizations have banded together for the first time to push legislation pending in Congress to erect a fitting memorial to the memory of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, chief designer of the City of Washington, whose plan of development is being carried forward today. The L'Enfant Memorial Association, as the organization is known, consists of the executive officers of the patriotic groups and will be actively represented at the congressional hearings on the legislation.

The hearings will revolve around the measures introduced by Senator Frederick Hale of Maine and Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, asking for an appropriation of \$200,000 to cover the expense of the memorial.

—*Washington Star, Jan. 13, '29.*

Maryland, not far from the District line, and was interred in the family burying-ground, with a red cedar planted over his grave to mark the spot.

But it was not simply the services rendered by L'Enfant as Captain of

engineers in the Revolutionary War that were recognized by the Government in 1909; rather it was the services performed by him in 1791 when he designed and laid out the Federal City; for that was the special work of L'Enfant and will always remain his crowning glory. Of such ideal beauty was his "plan" that when put on paper it instantly captivated all who beheld it. Though the city itself took form slowly, so that through the decades it has been scoffed at and derided, yet his "plan" based as it was "on a scale of centuries" has maintained its sway and today, pushed forward by modern talent, begins to manifest to the world its matchless harmony and completeness.

The movement which terminated April, 1909, in the exhumation of the body of Major L'Enfant and its reinterment in Arlington began many years back in the history of the Nation. The well-known Washingtonian, Mr. William W. Corcoran, who knew L'Enfant intimately, the latter having been a frequent guest at his father's home in Georgetown, wrote in 1884:

"It has always been my intention, if the Government did not do so, to have his remains removed from the garden of the old mansion, to a more suitable location . . . I am sure there is not a citizen of the United States who would not be glad to see Congress pay this tribute of respect to the gallant old soldier who planned this 'City of

magnificent distances' but which should be called the Garden City of the World."

That same year, 1884, saw the first bill introduced into Congress asking for an appropriation to be used in the erection of a monument to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. No action however was taken. In 1895 another bill was introduced which demanded the specific sum of \$50,000 to the same end but its fate was in no wise different from the preceding one. Finally came the year 1900, centenary of the transferal of the seat of Government from Philadelphia to the

Federal City, which roused a new and deeper interest in the beginning as well as in the growth and development of the Nation's Capital, and consequently in him who designed and laid out its first avenues and streets.

As an outgrowth of the agitation caused by the events of that year and through the personal efforts and unstinted generosity of Senator McMillan of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, a group of leading artists, engineers, and architects of the country was called together to prepare a plan for the harmonious development of the city of Washington. After ten months' intensive work in Europe and America, including a study of the original plan of the Federal City as well as that of other world capitals, they brought forward what is known



DESIGNED BY
LEON CHATELAIN, WASHINGTON

as "the plan of 1901," which, in spite of much uninformed opposition, has persisted. Not the least of its merits is the fact that it restores and develops the dignified and elegant lines designed for the city in 1791 by L'Enfant, thus proving that even today with all the advantages of modern science and the improved facilities for carrying out every kind of work, nothing more beautiful nor more practical in the way of city designing is capable of being devised. In the words of the present chairman of the United States Commission of Fine Arts, Hon. Charles Moore:*

"L'Enfant planned a city with every adornment and every convenience then known to man. He provided for needs of recreation, of learning, and of religion . . . (there were to be) radial avenues, water effects, and such disposition of public buildings as creates an ensemble in which every part has organic relation to every other part."

But L'Enfant has himself left a detailed exposition of his idea in regard to the plan. In August, 1791, when the design was first accurately drawn and after having arranged the whole "on that grand scale on which it ought to be planned and with a certainty of making it fit the various parts of the ground" he sent it to the President with a letter in which he says:

"Having determined some principal points to which I wish to make the others subordinate, I made the distribution regular with every street at right angles north and south, east and west and afterwards opened some as avenues in different directions to and from every principal place, wishing thereby not merely to contract (sic) with the general

* (In November, 1928, the French Government bestowed the distinction of *Chesuaire* of the Legion of Honor upon the Chairman of the U. S. Commission of Fine Arts, Dr. Charles Moore, in recognition of what he has done towards restoring to the Federal City the dignified and elegant lines designed for it in 1791 by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant.)

regularity, nor to provide a greater number of seats with pleasant prospects but principally to connect each part of the city . . . which cannot fail soon to spread along all those avenues which will provide a number of pleasant rides and become the means of a rapid intercourse with all parts of the city, to which they will serve as the main artery of the animal body, which diffuses life through the smaller vessels and inspires vigor and activity throughout the whole frame. . . ."

President Washington was deeply gratified. Probably no object was nearer his heart than the rapid and successful development of the Federal City. So profound was his interest that he took the French engineer into his confidence and discussed with him at intervals as frequent as the cares of state would permit, his beloved project in all its details. A little earlier he had written:

"Since my first knowledge of the gentleman's abilities in the line of his profession I have received him not only as a scientific man, but one who added considerable taste to his professional knowledge; and that . . . for prosecuting public works and carrying them into effect he was better qualified than any one who had come within my knowledge. . . ."

It may well be asked why then was poverty and neglect the ultimate fate of the planner of the city of Washington when the President himself was so completely satisfied with the man whom he had chosen for the great work, and when he to whom the work was given held it as the highest honor to accede to the slightest wish of his superior whose interest and appreciation doubl'd his powers and filled his soul with delight? Strange as it appears the fact remains that by the end of February, 1792, all was up between

them; a few days less than a year from the date of beginning the work, L'Enfant severed forever his connection with the business which he had pushed forward with so much energy, judgment, taste, and perseverance. He wrote to Washington, February 27, 1792:

"Sir,

Having in my last to Mr. Jefferson so fully explained the reasons which urge me to decline all concern in the Federal City under the present system, as those reasons were the result of serious impartial consideration upon so important a subject I wish it understood that it is still my resolution. By the letter of Mr. Jefferson to me in answer I perceive that all my services are at an end—seeing they are so let me now earnestly request you to believe it is with the regret the most sincere I see the termination of all pursuit in which so lately I was engaged and that my every view throughout was incited by the warmest wishes for the advancement of your favorite object and that all my abilities were united to prepare its success.

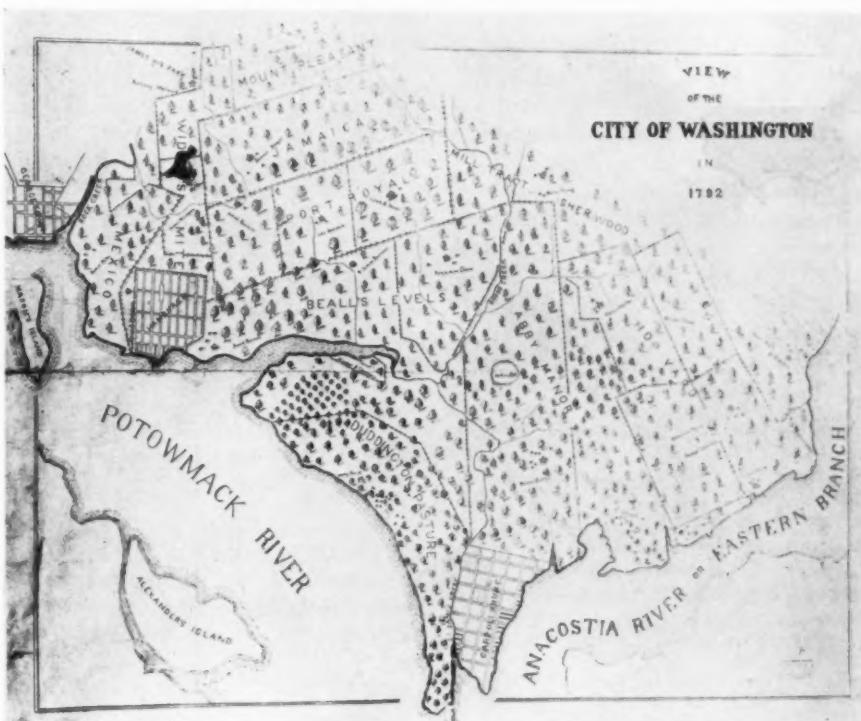
From a full conviction of the impossibility to effect the intended establishment while struggling through the various difficulties which constantly must occur and which would as certainly prove insurmountable too late to remedy their ill-consequences, at the same time fearing that by my continuance you might indulge a fallacious hope of success, by which in the end you must have been deceived—under these impressions do I renounce all concern in it.

Permit me also to assure in the most faithful manner, that the same reasons which have driven me from the establishment will prevent any man of capacity, impressed with the same disinterested views . . . from engaging in a work which must defeat his sanguine hopes. . . ."

The "present system" under which L'Enfant expressed himself as declining longer to serve, was one which Washington himself was quite powerless to change. The difficulty arose out of the fact that legal

authority in the District was vested in a Commission of three, appointed by the President, any two of whom had power to carry through whatever was agreed to between them, and also because there was no clear understanding in the beginning as to what powers should be granted to him who was chosen to lay out the Federal City. Under conditions so new and untried experience alone would define his position. As the situation was revealed to L'Enfant and he realized the limitations that it imposed, he withdrew and no persuasion that could be brought to bear upon him was able to induce him to change his decision.

The first difficulty that arose came as a result of the completion of the plan. No sooner had it received the approval of Washington than the Commissioners wished immediately to commence the sale of lots and for this desired a copy of the plan. This touched L'Enfant in one of his most sensitive spots, for from the beginning he seems to have conceived a violent antagonism to the spirit of speculation that very early in the history of our country manifested itself. His distaste for it and general indifference to personal affairs had been manifested two years earlier when he refused a grant of ten acres of land in the heart of New York City offered him as payment for his services in remodeling City Hall prior to the inauguration of the first President. So now he refused to lend his plan to those whom he suspected of wanting to "corner" the city lots, demanding that before the land was opened for sale the plan be first engraved and



Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts

THIS OLD MAP SHOWING THE LAND OWNED BY THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS PRESENTS A FASCINATING STUDY

then published thus ensuring as he thought a larger number of buyers and a more rapid and natural development of the city.

In their dilemma the Commissioners appealed to Washington who attempted to act as peacemaker. Reluctantly L'Enfant yielded to the President's wish and permitted the use of his plan. Other difficulties kept constantly arising however until December, 1791, when the final test came.

One of the principal proprietors of the District around Capitol Hill and down to the Potomac, was Daniel Carroll of Duddington, a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carroll-

ton, who had recently married, or was about to marry the niece of Daniel Carroll, one of the three Commissioners under whom L'Enfant was supposed to serve. Impatient to establish himself, the younger Carroll had begun building his manor house before the details of the city's plan had been worked out. In laying down New Jersey Avenue L'Enfant discovered that the walls of the new building protruded into the street. According to the deeds of cession all buildings which interfered with the "plan" were to be torn down, the Government bearing the expense. He, therefore, ordered the demolition of the offending structure

which his lieutenant proceeded at once to carry out. The indignant proprietor appealed to Washington who did his best to bring about an understanding between the two men but without success. Though frankly blaming Mr. Carroll and excusing L'Enfant in his letter to the former he yet felt that L'Enfant's zeal had carried him too far; a severe lesson seemed necessary. Washington, therefore, wrote him on December 2, 1791:

Sir:

I have received with sincere concern the information from yourself and others that you have proceeded to demolish the house of Mr. Carroll of Duddington against his consent, and without authority from the Commissioners or any other person—In this you have laid yourself open to the laws, and in a Country where they will have their course. . . . In future I must strictly enjoin you to touch no man's property without his

consent, or the previous order of the Commissioners.—I wished you to be employed in the arrangements of the Federal City.—I still wish it; but only on condition that you can conduct yourself in subordination to the authority of the Commissioners, to whom by law the business is entrusted—who stand between you and the President of the United States.

... Having the beauty and regularity of your plan only in view you pursue it as though every person and thing were obliged to yield to it; whereas the Commissioners have many circumstances to attend to, some of which may perhaps be unknown to you; which evinces in a strong point of view the propriety, the necessity, and even the safety of your acting by their directions. . . .

With sincere esteem I am, etc.

L'Enfant however remained unconvinced. Other letters followed but with no better effect. The demolition of the house went on. Finally the Commissioners retaliated by discharging all the laborers. Thus



THE L'ENEAUT PLAN

Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts

matters were brought to a standstill. Washington approved the act of the Commissioners since "nothing less could call . . . attention to the single source of authority." L'Enfant, since the first of January had been in Philadelphia. Private interviews were held and the Secretary of State invited him to a dinner with Madison. Through it all L'Enfant's position remained unshaken. February 27, he wrote the President, as above quoted, declining to serve "under the present system." Washington immediately replied:

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1792

Sir,

Your final resolution being taken, I shall delay no longer to give my ideas to the Commissioners for carrying into effect the plan for the Federal City. . . .

. . . Every mode has been tried to accommodate to your wishes . . . except changing the Commissioners . . . (which) *can not be done* on ground of propriety, justice, or policy.

. . . With sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I am &c.

As might be expected consternation reigned in the District as the news spread. With the exception of Daniel Carroll of Duddington and his cousin Notley Young, co-heir with him in the Duddington estate, the other proprietors had strongly supported L'Enfant in the discussion. They now joined in a petition to the President begging that L'Enfant be retained.

"Having" they said, "from our own knowledge of his conduct formed the highest opinion of his talents and his zeal, his firmness (though sometimes perhaps improperly exerted, in general highly useful), his impartiality . . . towards those proprietors with whom he has been in friendship or otherwise, and his total disregard of all pecuniary considerations, we greatly doubt whether a

successor can be found in this country or indeed in any country qualified to be so eminently useful . . . thus thinking we anxiously hope that some mode may yet be devised . . . to secure to the city the benefit of Major L'Enfant's future services."

A copy of the petition was enclosed in a letter written to the Major by the same post in which they said:

. . . we shall hope that some mode of accommodation may be devised to admit of your return on principles not derogatory to your feelings nor injurious to the city. . . . If you will be induced by a knowledge of the high confidence the proprietors repose in you to stand less on punctilios we flatter ourselves that the business . . . may be carried to completion . . . by the same talents, zeal, and unwearied industry . . . which distinguished it in the beginning."

On the same day L'Enfant, feeling under obligations to explain his viewpoint to the proprietors, wrote a detailed account of his reasons for deserting the enterprise. The two missives crossed. A second still more urgent appeal came from the proprietors; finally L'Enfant brought the correspondance to a close by the following courteous note addressed to one of them:

Philadelphia, April 1, 1792

My Dear Sir,

The wish of the proprietors . . . being too flattering a testimony of their sentiments not to impress me with a sense of obligation towards them . . . you may assure them with confidence, that in my objection I do not stand upon punctilio, nor am I actuated by motives of pride or disregard or enmity towards any of the primary managers of the business, but that I have been wholly determined from a conviction of the impracticability of effecting the undertaking begun under a system of direction which must perpetuate misunderstandings amongst the parties concerned.

Assure them that had not this consideration prevailed over all others, of personal

interest, of inclination, the respect I have for the President would have made me readily submit to his wish. . . .

I have the honor to be, My Dear Sir, . . .

Thus prematurely, and to the distress of every one concerned, the services to the Federal City of Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant came to an end.

In 1792 the planner of the Federal City was thirty-seven years old. During the remainder of his long life many other public and private works were begun by him but in the majority of cases he had the humiliation of finding himself obliged to withdraw before the completion of his object and his extreme sensitivity caused him to refuse the remuneration offered, with the result that absolute poverty marked his declining years. None the less he remained always a man of good society, handsome, tall, and finely proportioned. His manner was ever animated and his conversation interesting and instructive, so that those under whose roof he passed the last years of his life had their hospitable task made easy for them.

It was sometime about 1815 while engaged in rebuilding Fort Washington that L'Enfant was asked to share the bachelor home of Thomas Atwood Digges on his estate at Warburton. After the work was discontinued he still remained, a welcome guest until the time of the death of Mr. Digges in 1822. In the meantime a warm personal friendship had sprung up between the Revolutionary War veteran and his host's nephew, William Dudley Digges of Green Hill, with whom, after the death of the uncle, L'Enfant made his home. By a curious coin-

cidence this young man, who was raised up to perform the last duties for this super-sensitive but gifted French artist and engineer, was, through his mother, a grand-nephew of Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, that one of the Commissioners with whom the planner of the Federal City could never agree. And what makes the situation still more interesting is the fact that the wife of Mr. Digges was the daughter of Daniel Carroll of Duddington whose enmity L'Enfant had aroused in tearing down the freshly built walls of his manor house where they interfered with the laying out of New Jersey Avenue.

An obituary notice published shortly after the death of L'Enfant gives an interesting picture of the man and is here reproduced in part as a fitting close to this short sketch.

Died,

On the 14th inst. at Green Hill, at the home of Mr. Wm. Dudley Digges in Prince George County, Maryland, Pierre-Charles L'Enfant. Of the age of this interesting but eccentric gentleman we have no accurate knowledge but it could not have fallen short of seventy years. . . . he was a native of France of good family. During our Revolutionary War he was an officer of engineers and in that capacity was severely wounded at the attack upon Savannah and was the last of the wounded taken out of the ditch. After the present Government was organized he was employed as engineer in making the plan of this city of which he is the author and with which his name ought to be gratefully associated. He thought himself ill-remunerated for this service and because full justice was not done him, as he thought, he refused to receive what was tendered him and lived a life of sequestration from society and austere privation, which attracted respect while it excited compassion. . . .

Footnote: Since the above article went to press an attack upon the character of Major L'Enfant has appeared in the public



Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts

THE L'ENFANT TOMB, ARLINGTON CEMETERY, OVERLOOKING THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

press and an effort is to be made to defeat the bill pending before Congress on the ground that the surveyor Ellicott should share with L'Enfant the honor of having planned the "City Beautiful."

The answer to this charge is to be found in the Papers of the Federal District guarded among the archives in the Library of Congress, where, among other documents having a similar trend, is one by Major Ellicott devoted to an enumeration of the "defects" of the L'Enfant *plan*, which he courageously proposes to correct with but little loss of time or money. Among these "defects" he specially notes, *useless, diagonal avenues, over-abundance of public squares, steep ascent to the Capitol and improper location of the Congress Hall*. This document was sent with earnest recommendations to the President by the Commissioners, who expressed the "un-easiness" they had all along felt with regard

to the *plan* and urged that it might be changed. The reply of Washington, which seems never to have been published, was sent through his Secretary of State and was to the effect that the President declined "making any alterations in the plan of the City."

In less than a year from the date of his "Recommendations" (April 11, 1792) such differences had arisen between Ellicott and the Commissioners that he was dismissed from the service. He was employed later, however, both by Washington and Jefferson and ended his days as professor of mathematics at West Point. Whatever the merits of his astronomical calculations and his skill as surveyor, however (both which qualities were recognized by L'Enfant), to the latter, supported as he was in the end by Washington, and to him alone, belongs the glory of having planned the "City Beautiful." —The Editor.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

JIN THE few remaining months before Continental Congress many State Conferences will be held and during some of them the election of State Officers will occur. In connection with those important events, I am venturing to offer a few observations, based upon my three years of intimate contact with this Society as its President General.

The outstanding deduction is that our members should be trained for office, beginning with the Chapter and going on up through to the National. The time has passed when a woman, regardless of qualifications, may be thrust into an office merely because she desires it or is willing to take it when no one else can be found to serve.

It is fallacious and dangerous to say to a protesting member who may or may not have ability, "You accept the office and we will do the work for you."

One of two things may happen: Either she takes the members at their word and allows them to do all of the work or she assumes the reins with a newly acquired sense of power and permits no one to aid her. In either case, the results are precarious so far as the organization is concerned.

Not that office holding has ever been unimportant; the point is that its importance has increased tremendously during the past few years. Now that women have become enfranchised and group activity of all kinds is recognized for its potency, the units of organization have a greater responsibility.

Therefore it is well for the chapter to put forward in positions of responsibility its clever, capable women, with the view to recommending them for higher service.

A potential State Regent should have had training tried and true in chapter and State activities; otherwise, she cannot cope with the problems within her own boundaries or prove to be an efficient and valuable member of the National Board of Management.

At all times does that body need the flower of the organization, for in the interim between Continental Congresses there must be solved weighty and vital problems that make for the weal or the woe of the Society. Also, it is incumbent upon the Board of Management to intelligently and faithfully interpret and carry out the policies initiated by the voting body of Congress.

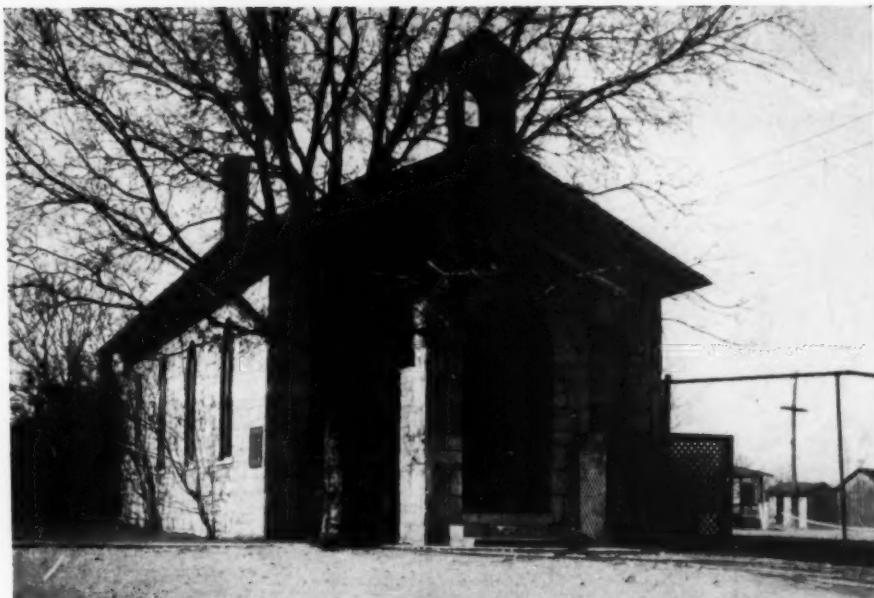
Of much importance to the State and National is the selection of the State Vice-Regent. In the first place, that ought to become an increasingly active office instead of one of mere title, and for that service only capable women who are experienced and perfectly familiar with the work should be chosen.

There is always the possibility that on short notice the State Regent may be compelled to relinquish the leadership to her aide and it naturally follows that she should have some groundwork of experience on which to build the new structure. Upon the State Vice-Regent devolves the responsibility of attending the meetings of the National Board of Management when the superior officer is unable to go. It naturally follows that she must be in complete touch with National affairs in order to properly represent her State; and that she should first have been selected with the same meticulous care as the State Regent if the high standard set by the organization is to at all times be maintained.

It behooves us to build for the future, and, therefore, high-minded, patriotic, and efficient women should not shirk the responsibilities of office.

The complexities of life are crowding closely upon the heart interests and creating for the women of today issues that can best be met through the medium of the group. Wise are the leaders who recognize youth, energy, and potential power and unselfishly bend them to the greater good of a great future.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU, *President General.*



Oklahoma Daughters Mark Historic Chapel

THE Oklahoma Society had the honor of placing a bronze tablet on the historic Post Chapel in Old Fort Sill, near Lawton, Oklahoma. The old Stockade, Chapel and Jail, built mostly by soldier labor in the heart of a turbulent Indian Country in 1868, still remain. General George Custer and General Philip Sheridan attended service at this Chapel when they were in command at the Fort and the fierce Apache, Chief Geronimo, was confined in the old jail for many years.

It was through the kind assistance of General G. Leroy Irwin, Commandant of Greater Fort Sill, who has an abiding interest in all things historical, that we were granted permission by the Government to place this tablet, and we wish, therefore, to express our appreciation for the helpful co-operation, not only of General Irwin, but also of Chaplain Ralph C. Deibert, who furnished us the necessary historical data.

The tablet was unveiled March 25, 1928, with Mrs. Frank Sneed, Regent of the Lawton Chapter, presiding at the appropriate and impressive services, in the presence of the Lawton Chapter, members of the Society from other nearby cities, together with a very large and representative group from Greater Fort Sill.

The service began with a selection of patriotic airs played by the First Field Artillery Band. Chaplain A. V. Simoni, U. S. A., then gave the invocation. Mrs. Sneed introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Conde Ashby, of Tulsa, who presented and unveiled the tablet, which was accepted by Major General G. Leroy Irwin. Mrs. Sneed then presented Chaplain Ralph C. Deibert, who gave the history of the "Old Post" in a most interesting and inspiring address. Chaplain Simoni pronounced the benediction and the service ended with our National Anthem, played by the fine Military Band. As the thrilling strains of the *Star Spangled Banner* arose we one and all were grateful that the Oklahoma Society D. A. R. had been given the privilege of paying such a tribute to the brave and gallant soldiers who were the aid and defense of our sturdy pioneers in the early troubled Territorial and Statehood days, and we were happy in knowing that the "Old Post" with all its memories and traditions will be preserved as a link between the treasured past and the bright future of generations yet to come.

RUTH F. ASHBY, State Regent.



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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RECEIVES DELEGATES TO THE 4TH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

PATRIOTIC WOMEN ONCE MORE RALLY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

by
Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

Memorial Continental Hall, the scene of so many historic gatherings, was the setting January 29 to 31, 1929, of an assemblage of 1,000 and more patriotic women convened in the Fourth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense to discuss ways and means of keeping America secure from foes within and without her borders. Distinguished officials of the government, army and navy officers, and leading civilian experts on the whole subject of National Defense addressed the several sessions of the Conference which were presided over by Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Jr., National President of the American Legion Auxiliary and chairman of the Conference.

Many of the speeches centered around the Navy as, with the Cruiser bill pending in Congress, this was uppermost in the minds of all dedicated to the enduring policy of a "Navy second to none"—America's best means to security and peace.

The other officers of the Conference were Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Thomas Spence, president of the American War Mothers, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Daughters of 1812, secretary; and Mrs. Albert G. Mang, Dames of the Loyal Legion, treasurer.

Among the 38 participating organizations which took part in the Conference were the following:

American Gold Star Mothers; American Legion Auxiliary; American Veteran and Allied Patriotic Organizations; American War Mothers; American Women's Legion; Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War; Bergen County Women's Republican Club of New Jersey; Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century; Daughters of the Cincinnati; Daughters of the Colonial Wars; Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War; Government Club of Chicago; Government Club of New York; Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the

United States; Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Law League of Kansas; National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans; National Society, Colonial Daughters of America; National Society of Colonial Descendants of America; National Society, Dames of the Loyal Legion; National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists; National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; National Society, Daughters of the Revolution; National Society, Daughters of the Union; National Society of New England Women; National Society, Patriotic Builders of America; National Society United States Daughters of 1812; New York City Colony, National Society of New England Women; Service Star Legion; Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy; The Guadalupe Club, 1848; The National Patriotic Council; The National Women's Relief Corps; Women's Naval Service; Women of Army and Navy Legion of Valor, U. S. A.; Women's Overseas Service League and Woman's Constitutional League of Virginia.

The program was prepared by Mrs. Brosseau, chairman of that committee, and it was admirably arranged and the proceedings went forward smoothly and without monotony or repetition.

The Conference opened with a colorful mass meeting on Tuesday night, January 29th, in Memorial Continental Hall. After the call to order by Mrs. Ficklen the beautiful colors of the various organizations participating were borne up the main aisle in picturesque procession and massed on the platform in brave array while the United States Marine Orchestra played the inspiring strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. G. Freeland Peter, canon of Washington Cathedral and great-great-great-grandson of Martha Washington.

Mrs. Brosseau gave a touching address of welcome to the delegates, in which she

reminded her audience that "as the women of the days of the American Revolution gave of their strength and their time for the defense of their slight but precious possessions, so do all the groups represented here tonight bespeak defense of our country at some epoch in its history"; and praised efforts for world peace as reflected in the Peace Pact: "The first steps toward world peace have been taken," she exclaimed, "and there is no normal individual who would wish to see them retraced or retarded in their further progress. At the same time, who would crush entirely—especially at this point of apparent international readjustment—the instinct of self-preservation, protection of one's own and the defense of those who are weaker."

A similar note was struck by Mrs. Ficklen, the chairman, when she outlined the purposes of the Conference. "We patriotic women desire peace," she declared, "but I think I know the temper of you who are assembled here today, when I say that we will never allow any pact to make America defenseless—we will never let America disarm while other nations are arming. In a century and a half of our national life America has never engaged in a war for which we were prepared." Mrs. Ficklen expressed the opinion that the world war would have been brought to an end, at the cost of much less blood and treasure, had America entered it prepared instead of in its habitual state of un readiness.

"We are for preparedness against war, not preparedness for war," said Mrs. Ficklen in conclusion; "but if war should come, we can then meet it without the needless sacrifices of the past. We can meet it as a united nation in arms, with men equipped and trained for the task before them, with a patriotic nation ready to back them up with equipment and munitions. America is today the richest nation in the history of the world—we are the creditors of the nations of the world. We should have an adequate army, an adequate air force, an adequate navy, to protect this treasure and this wonderful land of ours which has produced it."

A stirring appeal to limit immigration for the present was made by the next speaker, Colonel Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion. "The time has come to formally repudiate the

claim of foreign nations to the allegiance of those persons who have become naturalized American citizens and to say to these nations that the United States of America demands the exclusive allegiance of every person who claims to be an American citizen," the Colonel said. And he continued

"The American Legion favors limitation of immigration, at least for the present. The flood gates had been down before the World War and from 1917 to 1919 over two million men, or over 8 percent of the military man power of this country, sought exemption from national military service because of their allegiance to some alien power.

"If we are to succeed in this great experiment with representative government we must not allow the melting pot to overflow. We must admit only those who can and will become responsible and responsive American citizens.

"No man can serve two masters; no man can be a loyal citizen of two nations. No nation can suffer a divided allegiance and long endure."

In speaking of the defense of national institutions, National Commander McNutt said:

"One of the paramount duties of every citizen comes under the head of political and military loyalty. Certain groups are whispering behind their hands that popular government is a failure and are seeking to destroy the faith in our institutions, which faith has marked our people since the beginning of the nation.

"It is the duty of all patriotic organizations to join hands in arousing the interest of all citizens in the preservation of American institutions and in the performance of the recognized duties of citizenship, one of which is to bear arms in defense of the nation in the event of a national emergency.

"The regular Army is the first line of defense and provides the teachers for the citizen soldiers. The National Guard is the second line of defense. The great burden of war falls upon the citizen soldier.

"The safety of the nation depends upon the proper functioning of all of these elements. Provision must be made for the support and training of all recognized parts of the armed forces of the United States in time of peace and for universal service in time of war."

Urging upon the delegates the support of the Cruiser Bill, U. S. Senator Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, at the outset of his remarks stated his opinion that America is opposed to aggression and imperialism in all its forms and is opposed also to competition between nations in naval armaments, and has an almost universal desire for peace. With the fifteen cruisers authorized he pointed out that our Navy would suffice for strictly defensive purposes only. The parity of navies and the 5-5-3 ratio of the Conference on Limitation of Armament were

thoroughly explained. His remarks were frequently punctuated with applause.

At the opening of the second day's session, January 30, after listening to prayer by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives, Colonel C. B. Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War, told of "The Civilian Components of the Army." The Assistant Secretary brought out the fact that the United States never has had nor is it likely to have a large standing army and that reliance has always been placed upon the willingness of a sufficient number of our citizens to enter the military service in defense of their country in time of emergency for the protection of the Republic. He outlined the history of the organized militia and other volunteer parts of the National Defense, particularly the R. O. T. C. and the Citizens Military Training Camps. He said that these camps are becoming more popular and that he expected 50,000 young men to be enrolled in them during the coming summer. "There can be no better way of teaching a boy true patriotism and loyalty and at the same time inculcating in him the elementary knowledge necessary for a soldier than to have these camps," concluded Colonel Robbins.

At this same session Representative Florence P. Kahn of California spoke on "Women's Interest in National Defense," and U. S. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania took as his subject, "Immigration." At noon the delegates went to the White House where they were received by President Coolidge.

Greetings were extended at the afternoon session by Past Commander-in-Chief U. S. Spanish War Veterans, Hon. Rice W. Means, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N., retired, spoke on "Naval Defense," while later Assistant Secretary of War, F. Trubee Davison told of the "Air Defense" of the Nation. General Albert L. Cox, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the American Legion, gave his views on "Our Citizen Army." One of the features of the afternoon was the address by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on "Women's Part in Preserving Home and Country." Mrs. Walker said in part:

Frequently the question is asked by women, "What can I do?" From day to day women are being aroused to the realization that something must be done to save their homes, to shield their children, to protect their religion, and to preserve their nation.

To this inquiry, "What can I do?" a reply comes swiftly—mark the "Abolitions!" No doubt most of the women here have heard about the "Abolitions." Reviewing the story, it is this—about the middle of the last century two men in Europe drafted a plan to bring the world under the sway of communism. They spent a long time devising a scheme clever enough to bring this about without people being aware of any change taking place in the various countries.

At last they concocted a plan which they were confident would win the world for communism. They published this scheme of theirs in a hand book for their assistants to use. They called this hand book "The Communist Manifesto." The names of the two men who designed and published it were Marx and Engels. This pamphlet outlines many things that are to be abolished from the lives of the people in all the countries. For instance, by following the instructions of the communists there will result:

The Abolition of Religion
The Abolition of Family Relations
The Abolition of Eternal Truths
The Abolition of Patriotism
The Abolition of Property Right
The Abolition of Inheritance
The Abolition of Law or Government

Within seventy years from the time this plot against civilization was conceived Lenin and his associates used it with success in the Revolution of 1917 in Russia.

Eleven years have passed since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was set up in Russia and advocates of this same plan are at work in our own country to overthrow the Constitutional form of government which the United States has enjoyed for generations.

Do you ask, "What can I do?" The answer is straightforward—become informed upon the various movements that are seeking to destroy the influence of the Bible by substituting anti-Bible societies; that are abolishing belief in God by organizing powerful atheistic associations; that are breaking down attendance in Sunday Schools and Churches by stressing forums and socialist Sunday schools; that are ridiculing the ceremonies and rites of the church by baptizing children into the communist organizations and abolishing all religious marriage ceremonies, proclamations for Thanksgiving and other feast days, public prayers and compulsory chapels.

These are but a few of the disguised efforts to bring about the abolition of religion.

"What shall I do?" says womanhood! Straightway, save the homes of the land, study the critical condition which exists.

Already voices are calling out in America, "Marriage is no longer a chain." "The outworn family is breaking." "The old type of family has seen its day."

Untold thousands of young people are subjected to recitals from platform and press of the great advantage to young life of companionate marriage. When this plan gets under way little children are to be taken from the arms of their mothers and placed in institutions designed to foster the collective instincts. There they will be taught to ignore their fathers and mothers and to

grow up to join the Young Pioneers and to choose the red flag as their flag. Their life work will consist of upholding the policies represented in the red flag.

The young people of today are in a vortex of swirling sex agitation; this is but a part of the direct attack upon the American home. Civil marriages are recommended by atheistic associations to replace the time-honored religious ceremony.

Under the guise of Reconciliation Tours, young people are conducted in delegations to radical headquarters, various centers of occultism, and race settlements.

Let us keep asking ourselves, what can I do to prevent the home from being destroyed, to keep religion from being stamped out, to circumvent marriage becoming only a matter of civil contract to be terminated at will, to oppose children being taken from their mothers and made the property of the state.

In more than one hundred of our universities and colleges there are stationed representatives of the League for Industrial Democracy (formerly was known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society). Practically all of the prominent colleges and universities are besieged by their speakers who travel, constantly spreading the theories of "production for use and not for profit." Debates are inaugurated and economic classes are conducted on the basis of securing "a new social order."

While the socialists are incessantly at work permeating the more advanced schools, the communists are concentrating on children of the grade school and of the 'teen age. In addition the communists are attempting to capture the young workers. They publish shop papers, arrange reading circles, carry on agitation propaganda departments, train literature squads, drill military units and proclaim "every factory a citadel of revolution."

What shall we do to keep our children of grade school age from joining the Young Pioneers (communist organization)? Several articles have been written lately to attract the attention of school teachers. These articles praise the Young Pioneers notwithstanding many cities are battling with this problem. The children who belong to the Young Pioneers refuse to salute the flag and rebel against all authority. They demand free food and free school supplies in order to hasten the day when they shall do away with private property.

What shall we do to keep our high school students from being deluged with atheistic literature and their minds poisoned against military training, reverence for patriots, respect for law and government, belief in eternal truths, devotion to God and country? What shall we do to check the modern pacifistic plea for history revision? What shall we do to continue sanely-taught geography, civics, history, and economic classes?

How shall we warn our school authorities that attempts are being made to flood the schools with material designed for the purpose of turning the child against patriotic enterprises?

How shall we bring to an end the ridicule, aspersions, disparagements, and anathema hurled at the uniform, military and naval activities, and expenditures for national defense?

How shall we refute the denunciation of the Monroe doctrine and deny the charges against our government of "imperialism"?

How can we counteract the campaign to abolish the Navy?

How can we remedy the fluctuating policy which hinders bringing the Army up to the full strength prescribed by the National Defense Act of 1920?

How can we preserve immigration restriction and the national origins plan?

These are but a few questions that strike at the heart of our problems.

We can study to inform ourselves.

We can spread information through personal correspondence and conversation and through organization channels of publicity.

We can subscribe to patriotic publications.

We can withhold our financial and moral support from forms of entertainment, publications, associations, and movements that we know are opposed to cardinal American principles.

We can arrange exhibits of literature that will help the public to realize the enormous growth of radicalism in America.

We can strive to gain a better understanding of the Constitution that we may be able to grasp the significance of false doctrines and be prepared to denounce them as soon as they appear.

We can review the objects of our various societies and thus rekindle our enthusiasm and renew our pledges of allegiance to them in the hope of measuring up more fully to the responsibilities imposed upon us as members of these distinguished organizations.

We can refuse to be forced into hearing all kinds of fallacious doctrines under the plea of being broad-minded and of hearing all sides.

We can insist that our vocabularies shall not be cluttered with a mass of new phrases embodying in terse form notorious principles of pacifism, liberalism, socialism, and communism.

We can uphold the Immigration Act of 1924 and the National Origins Plan.

We can endorse the National Defense Act of 1920.

We can refuse to align ourselves with organizations that oppose the Cruiser Bill and the bringing of the Navy more nearly up to the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference.

We can sustain the action of our government officials by stimulating greater confidence in them both as to their domestic and foreign policy.

We can encourage the Boy and Girl Scout movement, the Children of the American Revolution and all patriotic movements for the training of childhood.

We can support the C. M. T. C. and the R. O. T. C. together with military training in high schools.

We can interest the libraries of our cities in buying books that extol patriotism.

We can be interested in having patriotic programs for graduating exercises and for special school days as are pacifistic forces who try to inject their so-called "Peace Programs" into the curriculum as well as on anniversary occasions.

We can invite young people to take part in patriotic episodes as an introduction to our adult meetings. This may in some measure offset the invitations many children are receiving from radical leadership to take part in playlets and special entertainments.

We can examine the books that are being used in our schools and ascertain the training received by our youth in higher institutions of learning.

We can insist that our history books shall continue to give due credit to our military heroes and to the founders and patriots of our country.

We can instill into the hearts of the children in our homes such a profound regard for Old Glory that they will not adopt the red flag as their flag as many children are reported to be doing in America.

We can withhold our names from petitions until we are assured that such petitions are not to be used to defeat the purposes of good government.

We can furnish alert students with conservative facts to be used in debate as rebuttal to liberal arguments.

We can convince the postal authorities that there is immediate need of casting from the United States mails much salacious material that eventually finds its way into the hands of the youth of this country.

We can guard our young people from becoming party to numberless groups which are seeking to entice young people into the hands of radicalism and un-Americanism. In this connection parents and guardians of the young should question the leadership of world trips, reconciliation tours, student conferences, summer caravans, winter conventions, youth congresses.

Wherever we have influence on education boards and with trustees of educational institutions, we should urge them to exercise care in the choice of instructors.

We can encourage young artists to use their skill in depicting art in harmony with American ideals. Atheistic and radical agencies are already making flattering offerings to the genius of American youth.

We can enlist the intelligent authors to write books that will set forth fine traits of our country's development.

We can work for the passage of a law making the "Star Spangled Banner" our national anthem.

We can point out the need of adequate deportation measures.

We can increase our efforts toward assimilating the vast number of foreign born people to be found in the United States.

Believing in the Constitution implies cherishing its safeguards. Instinctively conservative women shrink from having their organizations entangled in political affairs. It is essential, however, for us all to learn that endorsing legislative safeguards in the interest of constitutional government is vastly different from plunging into politics. As intelligent women could we do less than oppose vicious measures that threaten the safety of home and country?

The gist of the resolutions presented on Jan. 31st, by Mrs. Hobart, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and adopted at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, follows:

Unqualified support of the program for Naval Defense, namely 15 10,000 ton cruisers; same to be laid down in a three year time limit (1931).

Reaffirmation of its previous recommendation for a strong support of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Endorsement of Wainwright Bill providing for compensation for Officers of the Army and for promotion of the Commissioned Officers.

Continued endorsement of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and Citizens Military Training Camps. Advocacy of continuance of the Army Hostess Service.

Recommendation:

First: That Congress neither postpone nor repeal the National Origins Provision of the present Immigration Law.

Second: That Congress without further delay adopt a deportation law that will enable the proper enforcement officers to deport all held to be undesirable; and that such law be made effective by a sufficient appropriation to the Department of Labor.

Third: That Congress, without further delay, and for the protection of American homes and American citizenry, adopt a law compelling the registration of all aliens, a provision now in force in practically every country from which such aliens come.

Determination to expose and combat the dissemination in schools and colleges of Socialist and Communist literature, intended to break down patriotism and to weaken the spirit of national loyalty.

Approval of unity and consolidation of effort of participating organizations in local communities, thus duplicating and extending the spirit of national organization and cooperation.

Advocacy of greater care in the selection of instructors for our schools, more wide-spread interest in curriculum and textbooks and a deeper understanding of methods of instruction and exactment of an oath of allegiance to the United States as one of the qualifications requisite for teachers in the schools and colleges of our land.

Emphatic opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States.

Endorsement of a campaign to aid in securing the official recognition of the "Star Spangled Banner" as our National Anthem.

Approval of an appeal to Congress for the appropriation of additional funds necessary for the complete restoration of the United States Frigate Constitution.

A spirited attack was made by Senator Daniel F. Steck of Iowa, the principal speaker of the morning session, on organized professional pacifists, whom he charged were spending \$3,000,000 annually bombarding Congress with protests against everything American. Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, who followed Senator Steck as a speaker, also paid his respects to the "professional pacifists."

Mrs. Brosseau was elected chairman of the Women's Patriotic Conference at the final session by the Extension Committee. The other officers elected were first vice-president, Mrs. Ficklen; second vice-president, Mrs. Spence; secretary, Mrs. Tucker; treasurer, Mrs. Mang.

A pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier took place after the final adjournment of the Conference.

Mrs. Catharine Dartt, Real Daughter

ILLINOIS has the honor of having a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution. Mrs. Catharine Harrell Dartt in White County is the only woman now living in that state whose father was a Revolutionary soldier. She was born August 16, 1836, about three miles northeast of Enfield, Ill., near the present home of John M. Land. An old well is all that remains to mark the site of their log cabin. Her father, Joel Harrell, was born in Bertie County, North Carolina, in 1748. He enlisted in Martin County, serving three months in Captain May's Co. He removed to Bortetourt County, Virginia, and in August 1781, served two months under Major Lockard and was at the siege of Yorktown. His first wife was Polly Foster, and after her death, he married Betsey Shoulders.

From Virginia, Harrell emigrated to Kentucky and after the death of his second wife he met in Kentucky Arcadia Smith, whom he had known as a little child when he was running a ferry on the Roanoke river. They were married in Trigg County, Kentucky. While they were away to be married, his slaves prepared the wedding supper. The tea set he gave to his wife as a wedding present is now treasured by his daughter.

Mrs. Harrell told her daughter about the courtship and said that at that time she was only a girl of eighteen, but "Joel's hair was half black and half white." In those days a large family was the rule, but even at that Joel Harrell's family was an exception. Tabitha Catharine was the youngest of thirty-three children. She had eleven own brothers and sisters and can remember six of her half brothers, and sisters. Theophilus, the oldest of these, was married before the father's third marriage.

Joel Harrell was old when Catharine was born, and had reached the age when a man likes to sit in front of the fire and recall the adventures of his youth. Joseph

Hawthorne, who lived on a nearby farm, was a close friend and a comrade in arms. These two aged veterans spent many an hour talking over the days when they served under Washington. Little Catharine, seated upon her father's knee, listened entranced to these reminiscences, and when he died June 30, 1846, these stories were so deeply graven upon her memory that she has never forgotten them, and for her grandchildren she still weaves enchanting tales of when their "Great Grandpappy," was a soldier in the Revolution.

Joel Harrell and his family came from Kentucky in 1817. Among the very earliest land grants recorded in White County is—Joel Harrell, SW one fourth of



RIGHT: MRS. CATHARINE HARRELL DARTT

BETWEEN: THE GRAVE OF HER REVOLUTIONARY SIRE



section two T. 5 S, R. 8 E. November 25, 1817. At that time there were very few people in White County. Daniel Bain, a veteran of the Revolution, who was the first settler, came in 1806.

After the father's death, Joel Harrell's family continued to live on the farm near Enfield. From the tiny log cabin the sons and daughters were married—Dollie to James Patterson, Clara to Thomas Cameron, Betsy to James Cameron, Josiah to Melissa Patterson, Jeremiah to Polly Childers, Sally to James Smith, Rebecca Jane to Joseph W. Markley, Kiddy Todd (named for her paternal Grandmother,) to James Sweetin, Peter to Sally Weeks, (Their romance was short lived, for Peter answered Lincoln's call for volunteers, and died after the battle of Shiloh,) then on May 19, 1853, Catharine, the youngest, was married to John Parnell Dartt, who had come from Morganfield, Kentucky in 1832.

Enfield was laid out as a town by Dr. Martin Johnson in the fall of the year that Catharine Harrell and John Dartt were married. They started housekeeping on a farm east of where Enfield now stands, and until their children were almost grown they lived in a double log cabin with a huge fireplace at each end, and a hallway through the center. Ten children were born and raised in this log cabin with only fireplaces for heating and cooking and candles for lighting.

Mrs. Dartt's hands are knotted and worn by toil. The old spinning wheel she used is still in her possession. At a recent high school play, her great grand-

daughter with powdered hair and a dress of long ago sat beside the old spinning wheel.

Later in life John and Catharine Dartt had, by frugal living, saved enough to build a new home. A two-story frame house, very fine for its day, was erected near the site of the old log cabin. It is still standing, but John Dartt did not live long to enjoy his new home. After her husband's death Mrs. Dartt kept the family together and even managed to provide for some orphan grandchildren. Just a few years ago the farm was sold, and she went to live with a daughter in Maunie, Ill.

Mrs. Dartt is now an old woman, 91 years of age, but after a lifetime of hard work she is remarkably sturdy for her years. Her eyesight is almost gone, and her ears are not as keen as they once were, but her memory is still excellent and her sense of humor has not been dulled by the passing years. She has 77 living descendants: 6 children, 28 grandchildren, 42 great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild.

On last Memorial Day she came to Enfield and walked across the cemetery to her father's grave, where she laid a bouquet of flowers at the foot of the crumbling old stone upon which is rudely engraved R. V. SOLGER—Joel Harrel Died June 30, 1846.

"Aunt Cassie," as she is generally called, is very proud of the pension allowed her by the D. A. R., and very, very grateful. She shows her souvenir spoon to all who come to see her and says she would like to thank every one in the D. A. R. for their kindness to her.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following films are recommended by Mrs. Newton D. Chapman
National Chairman, Better Films Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Canary Murder Case, The—Paramount—A gripping mystery solved by William Powell as the detective. Children would probably not understand it.

Kid's Clever, The—Universal—An amusing film about a young inventor. Fine for children.

King of the Rodeo—Universal—Another Hoot Gibson "western." Will surely please the youngsters.

Land of the Silver Fox—Warner—A very good Rin-Tin-Tin picture with Vitaphone effects. The whole family.

Leatherneck, The—Pathé—Concerns three American Marines in China. Very entertaining but too mature for children.

Little Wildcat, The—Warner—All about a Kentucky Judge who hates aviators and his "wildcat" granddaughter who falls in love with one. Certain sophisticated scenes make it unsuitable for children.

Marquis Preferred—Paramount—Adolph Menjou as a poverty-stricken Marquis who lives handsomely on other people's money. Done as only Menjou can do it. For adults.

Over There—Of educational value and interesting from the standpoint of being authentic pictures taken during the World War.

Prep and Pep—Fox—Concerning a boy at Military School. For everyone.

Shopworn Angel, The—A fine example of brilliant technique in screen work, featuring Gary Cooper and Nancy Carroll.

Under the Southern Cross—Universal—Unusual drama of the South Seas with entire Native cast. Contains much educational material. For high school children and adults.

Water Hole, The—Paramount—A Zane Grey story. Jack Holt does the taming in a way which makes for good entertainment. A family picture.

What a Night—Paramount—Bebe Daniels in a rather silly comedy from which everyone will get a good many laughs.

STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The 20th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California, held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Feb. 28 to March 2, 1928 inclusive, marked the culmination of two highly successful years under the splendid leadership of our State Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, and Vice State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover. In point of attendance and brilliance of social affairs, it far surpassed any previous Conference.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the presence of our President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, who was our guest of honor and whose gracious personality and fervent patriotic addresses inspired us all. It was a fitting tribute to the distinguished members of the Past State Officers Club, that they should be the first to greet the President General, the honored guest at their annual luncheon held at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Booth, Past Vice-President General. Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Past Vice-President General, first president and organizer of the club, presided. Tuesday afternoon, our Vice-President General, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, gave a tea for Mrs. Brosseau.

The banquet with four hundred present was presided over by our State Regent, who acknowledged "Greetings" from representatives of historical and patriotic societies and introduced the eminent guests of the evening. Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey greeted the guests, and John Stephen McGroarty, in his kindly humorous way, welcomed the guests to Southern California. Mrs. Brosseau made the principal address of the evening.

On Wednesday morning, the Processional March led by the State Regent and the President General, followed by National and State Officers attended by fourteen pages, filed down the aisles and upon the stage of the Ambassador Theatre to the accompaniment of the pipe organ. It was an impressive and beautiful ceremony. After the call to order by the State Regent, scripture reading and prayer, and Salute to the Flag, Mrs.

George M. Adams extended a cordial welcome from the ten Los Angeles Hostess Chapters and introduced their Regents. Appreciative response from the Northern District was made by our Vice State Regent, Mrs. Hoover.

Reports of officers, regents, and committee chairmen occupied the remainder of the morning and were interspersed, as well, through subsequent sessions. Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve's report of her two years in office showed a total of 43,994 miles traveled; 4900 personal letters written in addition to form letters; 71 chapter visits, 670 new members, with total membership of 4,871; 7 new chapters organized, and 15 in process of formation. Mrs. Shreve voiced her appreciation of the harmonious, constructive spirit throughout the State, making possible brilliant achievement. High lights of other reports, for the year showed 312 pictures previewed; 76,756 Manuals distributed; publicity from 100 different newspapers compiled in scrap-book form; hand-embroidered flag donated to the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge; a flag given to the California Room in Memorial Continental Hall; 6,000 trees planted; over \$3,000 in scholarship fund; 410 genealogical lines reported; \$1,000 legacy left to Berry School; \$1,579 in gifts to Angel Island, beside State and National requests; a total of \$90,874.15 subscribed to Constitution Hall.

The City Council of Los Angeles appropriated \$270 to decorate Wilshire Boulevard in honor of the State Conference. This decoration extended one and one-half miles and consisted of many flags and a large banner reading, "Welcome, Daughters of the American Revolution." The untiring efforts of Mrs. Lillian K. Floyd, Reciprocity Chairman, who supervised hotel arrangements, delicious menus, and handled all reservations, contributed largely to the success of the Conference.

Eight hundred Daughters and guests partook of the Reciprocity luncheon on Wednesday noon. The Northern delegates

were the guests of the Southern District, as were the National and State Officers. The entire program was given over to the address of the President General. Mrs. Brosseau's appeal to the Daughters to discharge faithfully the patriotic duties and demands of American citizenship and membership in the D. A. R. was intensified by her own sincerity and genuineness of character. A complimentary luncheon for the pages was also given on Wednesday noon.

At the close of the afternoon session, 500 guests enjoyed the hospitality of their charming hostess, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, who introduced her guest of honor, Mrs. Brosseau, to the large assembly of Daughters.

In the evening, the President General and the State Regent, National and State officers and all members of the organization were guests of honor at a special performance of the "Mission Play" arranged by its author, John Stephen McGroarty.

The Thursday morning session was devoted entirely to reports. Mrs. Lawrence Quiollo, Vice-President General of the Children of the American Revolution, acted as hostess at a luncheon given by the children in honor of Mrs. Brosseau at noon. A program of dancing, song, and story by the children dressed in Colonial costume delighted the large audience. A diminutive George and Martha Washington presented baskets and bouquets of flowers to the distinguished guests. Mrs. Brosseau made gracious response to the children's offering.

A splendid address was delivered on Thursday afternoon by E. Manchester Boddy on "Adequate National Defense." Thursday evening a buffet supper was served in the Indian Room of the Ambassador after which came a musical program and address by Theodore F. Graham on "Keeping America American."

The election held Friday morning resulted in the unanimous selection of Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, sister-in-law of Hon. Herbert Hoover, as State Regent, and the following officers to serve with her: Vice State Regent, Mrs. Emmett H. Wilson; Chaplain, Mrs. Howard C. Dunham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William P. Gulick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Anderson Guiler; Treasurer, Mrs. John W. Roberts; Auditors, Mrs. C. E. Rawson and Mrs.

William N. Curtner; Consulting Registrar, Miss Annie Tangier Smith; Historian, Mrs. Lillian K. Floyd; Librarian, Mrs. Blanch B. Field; Director, Mrs. C. L. Beach.

Lieut.-Col. Leroy F. Smith addressed the Conference on the subject, "Our Peace Establishment," and pointed out the great dangers of lack of preparedness.

The Conference was adjourned at noon to the new campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. Here a California Redwood Tree was presented to the University by our retiring State Regent. The President General planted the tree for the Hollywood Chapter in honor of George Washington. This is the first of an imposing avenue of trees to be donated by California D. A. R. Chapters in honor of the Presidents of the United States and is to be known as "Presidents' Row." Mrs. Margaret Sartori accepted the tree on behalf of the Regents of the University. Dr. Ernest C. Moore accepted the tree for the students of the University, representing the faculty. This ceremony, so in keeping with the aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to perpetuate and honor the ideals and traditions of the founders of our glorious Country, brought the conference to a close.

HARRIET THOMPSON WRIGHT,
State Chairman Publicity.

VIRGINIA

The Thirty-Second Virginia State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on November 13-14-15, 1928, at Winchester. The Fort Loudoun Chapter acted as hostess. The business sessions were held in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church.

Possibly never in its thirty-two years of existence has the Conference met in a more historic old town than Winchester. The ancient names of the town's streets: Washington, Braddock, West Piccadilly, and South Loudoun made the Daughters feel that almost any moment they might see the intrepid General Braddock and his troops go marching by on "his trail to the Ohio River." The quaint old houses are close to the narrow side-walks, a precaution the families of the Winchester of Revolutionary

times had to take against sudden attacks from the Indians.

But Winchester boasts of noteworthy happenings and honored sons of today, for it is the former home of Hon. Harry Flood Byrd, our Governor of Virginia, and his illustrious brother, Com. Richard Evelyn Byrd, the intrepid explorer. Not alone of Winchester's sons did we learn but of her daughters as well. There lives in the little near-by village of Berryville, Mrs. Mary McCormick MacDonald, the first Treasurer-General of our National Society who was also Vice-President General for two terms, a pioneer in the work of our great organization. Her daughter, Miss Rose MacDonald, is regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter and Judge of the Juvenile Court. Miss MacDonald entertained at tea for the Daughters that they might have the pleasure of meeting her mother.

A reception was tendered the Conference on Tuesday evening at Fort Loudoun, the home of Mrs. Harry Raynor Green, organizing regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter. During the evening Dr. Frank T. McFaden, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Winchester, made an address telling much of the wonderful past of Winchester, but emphasized the part the city is today playing in the affairs of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Wednesday evening Mrs. George H. Heist gave a reception, and the Turner Ashby Chapter of U. D. C. entertained on Thursday evening at the home of Miss Lucy E. Kurtz. Each morning the pages and officers entered the auditorium to the strains of "The Gallant Commander," dedicated to Commander Byrd, and played by the composer, Mrs. S. Catherine Coles.

Mrs. James Reese Schick, the State Regent, presided at all the sessions and introduced the speakers. The Rev. E. T. Clarke, pastor of the First Baptist Church, offered the invocation, and addresses of welcome were made by Miss Rose MacDonald and by the Mayor, Mr. F. A. Shryock. The Conference was honored by having two National Officers present, Mrs. Hobart, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Beavers, Vice-President General from the District of Columbia. Telegrams of

greeting were read from the President-General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, Honorary President General.

The Chapters and Standing Committees reported progress, and cooperation with State and National work on all lines. Several new chapters had been formed during the year. Many special funds were completed: Virginia's pledge as a Potential Donor, the Founder's Memorial, and several educational endowment funds. The State has been most generous in its work for Constitution Hall, under the leadership of Mrs. W. W. Richardson of Hampton.

One of the noteworthy events of the entire Conference was the presentation of a portrait of the late Dr. Kate Waller Barrett to the Virginia Daughters by Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Saugstad. Mrs. Saugstad is a portrait painter of note at Washington. The handsome frame for the portrait was a gift from Mr. Saugstad who designed and constructed it. Mrs. Schick accepted this work of art for the State.

The portrait will hang on the wall of the Kate Waller Barrett Dormitory for Girls at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia. As a token of appreciation from the Virginia Daughters, Mrs. Beaman presented Mr. and Mrs. Saugstad with a handsome silver water pitcher.

Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman of the Great Bridge Chapter was elected State Regent and Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, of the Patrick Henry Chapter, was elected Vice State Regent. During the closing session Mrs. J. J. F. Cassel, Director of the C. A. R., gave an interesting report of the activities of the C. A. R. in Virginia. This Conference brought to a close the splendid work of Mrs. Schick who has served the State so acceptably as Regent. Mrs. Schick has completed during her regency the Woodrow Wilson, the Thomas Nelson Page, and the Kate Waller Barrett Memorial Scholarship Funds, and the State regrets that under its By-Laws she has served her term as Regent.

MRS. NELLIE WATTS FLEMING,
Chairman of Publicity for Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

Assembling in Honor of National Defense

Does the D. A. R. stand alone in the position it has taken in upholding national defense? Recent months have demonstrated that we do not stand alone. Every State in the Union has sent men and women to Washington voicing endorsement of the cardinal principles of adequate defense for our Nation. Singly and in groups men and women have visited Headquarters adding their word to the ascending strength of commitment in favor of real ships for the Navy and sufficient men for the Army.

Senasing the crystallizing thought of the people in this connection each day registers better and more frequent editorials setting forth the needs of our Nation.

The hearings of the Naval Affairs Committee and the supplementary discussions in the House of Representatives initiated wide-spread realization that something had to be done for the Navy. This action in the House followed the declarations of the Secretary of the Navy and the well-known approval of the Secretary's program by the President of the United States.

Representatives of the National Defense Committee of the D. A. R. have studiously applied themselves in an effort to thoroughly understand our national situation. This intense study has reaped a reward. It has brought the matter closer home to the members of our Society and in turn the effects have radiated through current thought to an amazing extent. Continental Congress of 1928 was the signal for another forward step. Women freely expressed their will. Spontaneously, enthusiastically they proclaimed the demand that the National Defense Committee should intensify its efforts. Requests for information have kept at high tide. Only documented facts have been given in response to such requests.

In the cycle of months elapsing since Continental Congress last met the National Society has been privileged to assemble with other patriotic bodies. Early in the month of January, 1929, a National Defense Assembly took place at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Sojourners. Fifty-two patriotic organizations united for a Cruiser Dinner. The necessity for patriotic groups to rally for the purpose of speeding the construction of fifteen cruisers for the Navy was imminent.

Congressmen have reiterated the menace of anti-defense activity. Opposition to the Cruiser Bill developed immediately upon the convening of Congress in December of 1928. To thwart the uprising of Pacificist propaganda the time had arrived for patriotic organizations to speak out clearly in behalf of the cruisers. A notable fact about this Cruiser Dinner

was its size, its distinction, its efficacy. The professions, the trades, the Army and Navy, the church, the school, the home, the press, youth and adult thought were represented in the assembly.

Interest in the Senate centered on the Kellogg Treaty and on the Cruiser Bill. It was, therefore, in keeping with the spirit of the hour for the National Commander of the American Legion, Paul V. McNutt, to discuss the cruiser bill. As he arose to address the audience following an impressive introduction which was accompanied by the distant drum beat of Victory Post Drum Corps, suddenly the room was darkened except for the spot-light that glorified the living picture of the Spirit of '76. Then the assembly call was sounded and for many breath suspending moments the Victory Post Drum Corps filled the banquet hall with resounding vibratory drum beats of patriotic fervor in tribute to the speaker, their National Commander. He proceeded in part with the following remarks:

"Have the American people forgotten that a Treaty may become a scrap of paper? Do they recall that after three years the United States, struggling to maintain our neutrality, was forced into the World War?

"Then it was a question of the freedom of the seas. Now it is the same question. Do the American people remember the frantic appeals to stop the 'mad dogs of the sea' that were ravaging neutral shipping? * * * American spirit won in the end, plus 78,734 dead and 257,536 living sacrifices on the altar of unpreparedness.

"The American Legion's answer to the opposition for an adequate navy is the picture of those dead and disabled—an assembly call for them to arise in mute appeal.

"May I say at the outset, and as a background, that no organization in the world is more sincerely interested in the cause of permanent peace than the American Legion. My position simply is one of honor in representing 800,000 banded together in the Legion, trying to carry the character and ideals of their war-time service into their peace-time service as citizens. May I say likewise that in formulating a program, the Legion has recognized certain definite principles.

"First, a permanent peace must be a peace with honor and security. Second, a permanent peace must be based on justice to all peoples. Third, if possible, a better method than war must be found for settling international disputes.

"But, until such a method is found and accepted by all of the nations, this nation must provide an adequate national defense, and, lest we forget, such a defense must be based on equal service from all and special profit to none.

"What has this background to do with the present situation, a discussion of the multilateral treaty and the navy bill? The American Legion supports the principle of the multilateral treaty, but it wishes to point out that it is a delicate thing, that it is nothing more than a friendly gesture. It can be nothing more than that.

"At the same time, the American Legion supports emphatically the navy bill, presenting this argument: That it is necessary for us to pass the navy bill in order that we may give this gesture of ours some substance.

"It isn't necessary to review the happenings of the Washington Conference. It isn't necessary to point out that this nation gave more than any other power in that conference. Surely no greater evidence of good faith is necessary. And it shouldn't be necessary to point out the failure of the Geneva Conference. And it shouldn't be necessary to mention a thing which we thought we had rid ourselves of in the secret Anglo-French pact. We had hoped that the secret devices of secret diplomacy with its secret covenants secretly arrived at had passed forever. Apparently not.

"How is it possible for us to support on the one hand, the multilateral treaty, and on the other hand, the navy bill? Let me first discuss as a layman the needs of the navy bill. * * * We must protect our sea-borne commerce, which, as a matter of fact, is today greater than that of the United Kingdom, and which passes over routes as far removed and as extensive as those of the British Empire. If we add to them the sea lanes of the South, the proportion on our side of the line will be much greater than that on the British side of the line.

"May I invite your attention to a fact which we have not considered in the past, that we have likewise coastwise traffic amounting to something over \$15,000,000,000, and that our total sea-borne trade amounts to more than \$24,000,000,000, as compared to the total of \$15,000,000,000 for Great Britain.

"That is simply one practical aspect of the need. The second thing which I wish to call to your attention is this: If these fifteen cruisers are constructed, that will not mean parity.

"As a matter of fact, it means not much more than the replacement of present obsolete vessels in the Navy. * * * (Quoted comparative figures showing that United States has built eighteen cruisers with a total tonnage of 155,000; while Great Britain has built a number amounting to a total tonnage of around 400,000.)

* * * "What are we to do under the circumstances? Bearing in mind that we are woefully weak in battleships, in merchant marine, and in naval bases, it would seem the practical thing to do under the circumstances, is to build these ships.

* * * "We went into the Geneva Conference with a sincerity of spirit in high hope of affecting naval limitations on all types of ships, and we failed, and it would seem that the practical answer to the failure of the Geneva Conference, the only answer the other nations will understand, is to authorize the building of these cruisers.

"But finally and fundamentally we are dealing here with a question of our own national defense. * * * The American Legion sees only a further guarantee of permanent peace in maintaining something approaching a parity with the naval strength of Great Britain. This is not a militaristic organization. It never will be, but it is composed of men and women who have

seen the practical aspects of war. It is composed of men and women who are devoted to the nation and under whose institutions they live. It is composed of patriots, and we are not ashamed of that term, because a patriot is one who is willing to give all that he is and all that he has to the nation, without thought of any reward, save the accomplishments of our purpose which is service to God and country. No purpose is higher than that."

As a preface to the evening, the names of the high officials representing the fifty-two organizations were called. Typical of the universal endorsement of the cruiser bill to be found among patriotic societies these men and women were the expression of the spirit of America, for with few exceptions they had served their country with definite exalted purpose during the World War. For that reason, if for no other, it was their right to publicly assert their belief in national defense. At a conference earlier that day they had passed two resolutions and had carried them by means of a delegated escort to the Senate. The resolution presented by the D. A. R. and adopted by fifty-two societies present reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Armistice Day Address insisted that "World standards of defense require us to have more cruisers"; and

WHEREAS, We maintain that the hope for domestic tranquility and common defense expressed in the Constitution of the United States should be sustained at this time by an Army strengthened in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 and a Navy conforming to the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference; and

WHEREAS, We are seriously impressed by the hazard involved in further delaying to provide adequate defense for the United States; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the risk in substituting enactment of law as a mere farce in place of actually obtaining sufficient men for the Army and real ships for the Navy or in our Nation's sole reliance upon treaties unsupported by adequate defenses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, as representatives of fifty-two patriotic organizations, record our endorsement of the Cruiser Bill and anticipate that its passage in the Senate will pave the way for further provision for a Navy, Merchant Marine, and Naval Bases appropriate to American dignity and in conjunction with the building of cruisers and auxiliaries, we ask Congress to provide for a sufficient personnel to man them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we avoid a fluctuating policy of defense by maintaining an Army at this time substantially unvaried from the exact plan of the National Defense Act of 1920; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we welcome and lend our moral support to Congressional investigations of anti-defense forces wherever they may be discovered to be masking efforts to subvert our Constitutional form of Government under the guise of working for world peace.

Late in January according to our annual custom, with over thirty women's organizations we participated in the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Thus again there sounded forth a steady note of confidence in all the attempts that are being made to secure ample defenses for our country. Why then ask, does the D. A. R. stand alone in its endorsement of National Defense? To ask such a question in the light of transpiring events is to characterize the questioner as one out of tune with national harmony.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

American Eagle Chapter (District of Columbia). Recognizing the national significance of the American Eagle as a symbol of courage and patriotism, this Chapter selected "American Eagle" as its emblem to carry on the great work of our Society.

The following sketch "King Bird of the Mountain" by Mrs. Augustus Knight, a Chapter member, was the inspiration for this move.

"The American eagle,—called the "bald headed Eagle" because of the silver gray feathers on crest and throat giving, at a distance, the effect of baldness is one of the strongest symbols of the past and present age. The ancients venerated the bird, and held it in high esteem, because of its power, longevity, and its fearless independence.

The Romans chose the eagle as an emblem for their imperial standard, for its aspiring and majestic soaring. It was fabled by the Greeks to hold communion with heaven. Thus, we find Jupiter, or the god of Delimpia, sent his favorite Ganymede on many missions

In our Christian Era, we find the eagle one of the loftiest symbols—that of St. John, the Divine, our Savior's favorite disciple and evangelist. We see the eagle, holding a pen in his beak, standing by St. John ready for its heavenly flights and, in strength, power and majesty soaring upward to the Divinity —thus we say "St. John, the Divine."

Our Northern and Western Indians venerate the eagle as a war bird, using the caudal feathers as a talismanic head-dress



THIS D. A. R. FLOAT, A REPRODUCTION OF THE FIRST LOG CABIN IN SILVER CITY, N. MEX., IN 1866, WON 2ND PRIZE (\$50) IN THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY PARADE THERE

and using them as decorations for their "pipes of peace."

Eagles, in natural history, come under the word "raptore," the Latin root meaning "robbers." What bird is not a robber when providing for its young?

As—

"High o'er the watery uproar, silent seen,
Sailing sedate in majesty serene—
Glides the American Eagle
Gazing calm and slow
O'er all the scenes of the earth so far below"

One can understand why we have chosen the Eagle for our emblem.

JENNIE M. RYAN,
Regent.

Manhattan Chapter (New York, N. Y.). On October 22, 1928, an interesting ceremony was conducted by this Chapter in historic Trinity Churchyard, Broadway and Wall Street. Memorial tablets were unveiled in memory of Ensign Joseph Winter and his daughter Mary Josephine Winter

Thomas at the Thomas-Stuart vault. Joseph Winter, born 1757, died 1820, was a member of the New York City Militia, August 1775; also, a member of the Provincial Congress and Secretary of the Committee of Safety. An extract from his minutes follows:

"Committee Chamber
New York
July 16, 1776.

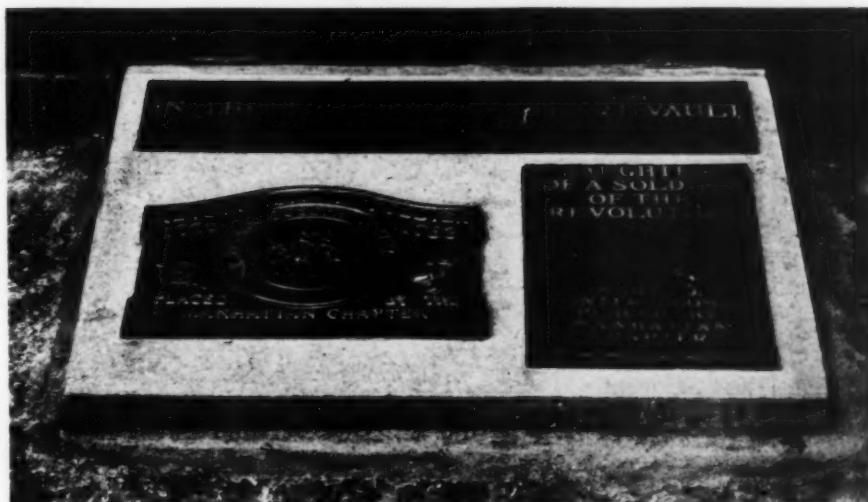
To the inhabitants of the City and County of New York:

Whereas—The Convention of the State of New York did on the 9th instant unanimously resolve:

That a Declaration of Independence of the United States of America should be transmitted to the several Committees in the said State of New York with orders that it should be by them published with convenient speed in their several districts. Therefore Resolved and ordered—
That at twelve o'clock on Thursday the 18th instant, the aforesaid Declaration be published when and where it is hoped



MRS. BROSSEAU, OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL; THE ONLY LIVING DESCENDANT OF JUANA MARIA; AND FATHER AUGUSTINE, STANDING BY THE TABLET PLACED BY THE SANTA BARBARA CHAPTER



TABLET UNVEILED IN MEMORY OF ENSIGN WINTER AND HIS DAUGHTER BY MANHATTAN CHAPTER, N. Y.

every true friend to the rights and liberties of this Country will not fail to attend.

(Signed) JOSEPH WINTER,
Secretary."

The following account of the reading of the Declaration of Independence in compliance with the above appeared, in the *Constitutional Gazette*, July 20, 1776.

"On Thursday last (July 18) by order of the Convention of the State of New York, the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was read at the City Hall to a numerous and respectable body of the Free holders and principal inhabitants of this City and County, which was received with general applause and heart-felt satisfaction and at the same time our late King's Coat of Arms was brought from the Hall where his courts were formerly held and burned amidst the acclamation of thousands of spectators."

As Secretary of the Committee of Safety, Joseph Winter, a young man not quite twenty years of age, had the honor of reading the Declaration of Independence for the first time to the citizens of New York City and County.

The religious service of the unveiling of the markers was conducted by Reverend

Stratford C. Jones of Trinity Church. Mrs. William Mason Harris, our Regent, spoke of the Chapter work in memorial markings as directed by the National Society, and led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Reverend Harold L. Gibbs, M. A. of St. Thomas' Church, New York, delivered an address and historical sketch.

Unveiling of the Tablets was by descendants, Miss Clara Hampton Thomas and Miss Mary Josephine Thomas, members of Manhattan Chapter. Presentation of the Tablets was by Mrs. Thomas Baldwin Lowerre, Chairman of Committee of Old Trails and Historic Spots. Prayer and Benediction: Reverend Stratford C. Jones. Singing of America, led by Mrs. Janet Townsend Lyon, a descendant of Mary Josephine Winter Thomas.

LURA BALLARD NORDYKE,
Historian.

Robert Morris Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). On May 14, 1927, the Chapter came together for the annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter E. Hering, in Abington. As the guests arrived they were greeted by the sight of two large flags floating from the gate-posts; another waved from a tall post within the grounds.



OLD COACH WHICH, 75 YEARS AGO, RAN FROM GLOBE VILLAGE TO STEEP BANK IN FALL RIVER, MASS.
Now owned by Mr. Harry Wilson, it was loaned to Quequechan Chapter for the Armistice Day Parade, 1928. Members of the Chapter
wore the costumes of the period represented

After a luncheon served out of doors, the Chapter planted an oak tree, and each member was presented with a tiny shovel as a souvenir of the occasion. Then Mr. Frank Losee recited "Our Flag" with much feeling and enthusiasm, and, it being so close to Mother's Day, he gave as an encore "Mother," which was greatly appreciated.

There were present a large number of the Robert Morris Chapter and several guests, one notable one, Mrs. Joseph Caley, a former Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, who made a most interesting address.

Following the program, annual reports were given by the Regent and other officers. New Officers were elected for the year of 1927-1928. The Regent gave a report of the proceedings of the 36th Continental Congress.

IRMA HERING EVANS,
Historian.

Santa Barbara Chapter (Santa Barbara, Calif.). February 18, 1928, a tablet was unveiled in the garden cemetery of the old Santa Barbara Mission (1786) in the presence

of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General, the members of the Santa Barbara Chapter, the Mission Fathers, and many guests.

It was the first non-ecclesiastical ceremony ever held in the Old Mission, permission having been granted by Father Augustine, Superior of the Mission, as a courtesy to Mrs. Brosseau.

The tablet was in honor of an unknown Indian woman who for eighteen years was abandoned on the lonely island of San Nicolas in the vast Pacific Ocean. The tragic story was read by Mrs. Winfield B. Metcalf, Chairman of Old Trails and Historic Spots.

"In 1830 the Indians were brought from the island to the mainland in accordance with the will of the Church Fathers. In the hurry and confusion of leaving their homes, a baby was left behind. The mother, supposing it to have been carried aboard and not finding it, frantically begged them to return; but a storm coming up, the Captain refused. The mother seeing them putting out to sea, sprang overboard and

was lost to sight in the huge waves. Fifteen years passed before the Mission Fathers secured a schooner to go to the island and hunt for her. She was not found and three more years passed, when a party of Otter hunters led by Captain George Nidever found the print of a naked, slender foot in the wet sand."

Captain Nidever brought her to his home in 1853 and placed her in the care of his wife. By signs she made them understand that when she got back to the island her baby was gone and she thought the wild dogs had eaten it. No one was ever found who understood her language and the forlorn and lonely creature died in three months. As she was breathing her last, Father Sanchez christened her "Juana Maria."

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. William J. Mellinger and Mrs. C. Shepard Lee and presented to the Mission Fathers by Miss Ethel Moss, Regent. In accepting it,

Father Augustine said in part, "Monuments have been raised in different countries honoring the memory, the courage and sacrifice of unknown soldiers of the rank and file who fell in action. The name of this Indian woman is not known and is not heralded in the land. No other monument is raised to the memory of this heroine who was willing to sacrifice life and the good things of life, prompted by mother love. Her eighteen years alone on San Nicolas Island shows to the world how much courage can be stored in the heart of a lonely woman. It took superhuman courage to make existence bearable through the lonely days and lonelier nights. Even the efforts to keep alive took superhuman strength. Her life is an example of motherly love and womanly courage. . . . I thank God and the Daughters of the American Revolution," Father Augustine said in



INTERESTING TABLET PLACED BY OCOEE CHAPTER

closing, "on the part of the Padres past and gone, for the honor and tribute paid to the Old Mission."

Mrs. Brosseau in a short address declared the Santa Barbara Chapter had done something fine and fitting in marking the grave of this heroic Indian mother. She said that Father Augustine had put the heroism and sacrifice of brave mothers on a level with the sacrifice and courage that marked the life of the unknown and unrenowned soldier who gave his life for his country.

MRS. WINFIELD B. METCALF,
Chairman, Old Trails and Historic
Spots Committee.

Everglades Chapter (Miami, Fla.), the largest chapter in the state, has made it a rule since its beginning to follow the old custom of St. Distaff's day, on which, in Colonial times after a fortnight of Christmas visiting and merry-making, the women went back to their spinning-wheels and household activities; so members of Everglades Chapter gather each year on January 7th, to sew for the poor and needy of the city.

This meeting of 1929 was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. George B. Romsh, a Spanish house in a tropical setting of palms and flowers, near the banks of Biscayne Bay, whose waves mingled their sound with the laughter and buzzing of the "sewing-Bees" within, all of which made for a happy hour of service. The rooms where sewing-machines were busily humming, were elaborately decorated with garden-flowers and ferns, and the tea-table was centered with roses. Numerous baby night-gowns, and bootees were made for the Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Interesting discussions were indulged in and centered about the new Constitution Hall, knowing that the work is being pushed, and hoping that the building might be dedicated in the Spring at the next Congress when Everglades Chapter will be represented, not only by its Regent, Mrs. Willard Caler, but by Ruth Bryan Owens, an honored member who has the distinction of being the first lady of the South to go to Congress. Few chapters can boast of such a fact, but we are living in an age when women are fast filling the pages of history.

ETHEL B. KOGER,
Historian.

Wilderness Road Chapter (Wytheville, Va.) has had two unusual summer meetings that might be of interest to sister chapters. The July meeting took the form of a motorcade, in charge of Mr. F. B. Kegley, who has made an exhaustive study of early southwest Virginia history. In addition to material already at hand, he had examined all records and investigated all traditions of the various places visited so that boundaries hitherto vague were authentically established; and, if the aura of romance and tradition was somewhat dissipated, the stern and still more stirring experiences of the old days were truthfully related upon the very spots hallowed by the foot prints of illustrious dwellers along the old Wilderness Road.

Fort Chiswell was the first spot visited. There, at the county seat of old Montgomery County, southwest Virginians proudly claim the first Declaration of Independence written in America, and known as the Fincastle Resolutions. Besides many other points of historic interest, there was the old center of the county's business, civic, and social life; and there the Stuart and Wilderness Road Chapters placed the first historic marker in Wythe County.

An old home and colonial farm in the west end of the county, the forgotten town of Mt. Airy, a wonderfully attractive original grant known as Davis's Fancy, were also visited. Stops were made at all these places so that the story of historic significance could be told by the conductor of the party. Royal Oak, east of Marion, was the next point of interest. Royal Oak was the home of Col. Arthur Campbell, whose name is entwined with all the early history of the southwest.

The site of the old tavern was easily identified by a pile of rock, the Presbyterian Church of colonial days was located, the old site of the home and farm boundaries were pointed out by unmistakable evidences. The last objective of the motorcade was reached when Aspenvale, the plantation of Gen. William Campbell, hero of King's Mountain, was visited. Upon the hill above the farm and facing the Lee Highway, is the old Campbell burying ground. Wreaths were placed by the chapter upon the graves of Gen. Campbell and of his no less distinguished wife, Elizabeth Henry, the sister



MEMBERS OF NEOSHO CHAPTER AT A COLONIAL TEA

of Patrick Henry, and after Gen. Campbell's death, the wife of another Revolutionary hero, Gen. Wm. Russell. A visit to such a shrine fittingly completed the day.

As a sequel to the motorcade, the August subject selected by the program committee was Pioneer Women. Three talented women of the chapter recited, in costume of colonial days, the stories of some of these heroines who lived so courageously that their Christian influence and fruitful lives are still preserved in their descendants and in the minds of all loyal daughters of the Old Dominion.

MRS. F. B. KEGLEY,
Historian.

Neosho Chapter (Neosho, Mo.) was organized on April 8, 1925, by Mrs. V. V. Botts, then State Regent of Missouri, with twelve members. Since then the membership roll has enjoyed a steady growth until it now numbers thirty-seven. Mrs. Horatio S. Sturgis is the Regent. One of our most interesting meetings was the observance of Flag Day in 1928, at which time the Neosho Chapter was joined at "Sagmount Inn" by the Joplin Chapter for luncheon, which was followed by a patriotic program. We have met all State and National obligations and

have contributed to the following worthy causes: The School of the Ozarks, "Old Ironsides," Patriotic Educational Fund, and to the rehabilitation of Arrow Rock Tavern, the 100 year old tavern at Arrow Rock. We have given medals to students in the local high school making the highest averages in United States history. We have co-operated with the American Red Cross in sending kit bags for Christmas presents to the American soldiers and marines in foreign lands. In April, 1928, the Neosho Chapter planted in the City Park a white hawthorne tree, the Missouri state tree. This was done in celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. We were assisted in the ceremony by the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, and the Children's Community Chorus. A short patriotic program was given, followed by a prayer, and closing with the sounding of Taps by a bugler.

HORTENSE V. WICKS,
Historian.

Pocahontas Chapter (San Angelo, Texas) on June 14—Flag Day—unveiled a monument at a point on which the old Butterfield or California Trail once passed. It is located a mile south of Carlsbad, on the highway.

The trail to California gold fields over which prairie schooners were slowly drawn by oxen, today stands but a memory of the oldest settler and in the future would be forgotten but for this laudable undertaking of our chapter. More than a hundred interested friends attended this service. The history of this Trail was given by the Regent, Mrs. Sam Jones. Mrs. L. O. Nimitz spoke of the significance of the marker in preserving local history. Mrs. J. T. Elder told the thrilling story of a stage coach race over the trail, which Colonel Butterfield won with his mule teams against Captain Harrison with his ship the "Great Eastern," in the race from New York to San Francisco. It took thirty days to make the trip by coach at that time.

The Boy Scouts and the De Molay band had appropriate parts in the ceremony of unveiling. While the latter played America, each Daughter placed rocks at the base of the marker in memory of the West Texas Pioneers. Besides these, thirteen stones were placed, one for each charter member of the chapter.

The consummation of this handsome monument was through the untiring efforts of Mrs. B. G. Kilgore, a past Regent of the Chapter, and the fine cooperation of Mr. Byron W. Wynn of the State Highway Department and also through the kindness of Mr. M. B. Pullian and Mr. W. S. Kelly in locating the trail.

As the last rays of the setting sun flooded the sky, in the hush of the gathering dusk, the Flag floating in the breeze the inspiring words spoken and then at the end, the taps as a benediction in the gathering twilight, created a memory never to be forgotten.

MRS. GEO. ALLEN,
Recording Secretary.

Ocoee Chapter (Cleveland, Tenn.). In the banquet hall of the new Cherokee hotel the Chapter was entertained with an elaborate luncheon by Mrs. J. H. Hardwick, founder, Life-President and Chapter "Mother." Besides a full attendance of local daughters our State Regent, Mrs. Walter C. Johnston, and Regents of other chapters were honor guests and a number of Cleveland friends were present. Our colors were in evidence, both in floral decorations and in fluttering ribbons while sparkling toasts and inspiring music lent charm to the scene. The guests motored out to famous Cherokee farm where they were joined by a large concourse of friends to witness the culmination of a long-time dream—the unveiling of a marker to keep fresh in the minds of generations to come the location of the home and grave of the most distinguished Cherokee Chieftain of this section of our state.

Mrs. John Milne, a past Regent of Ocoee Chapter and State Chairman of historic spots, presided during the ceremony. Mr. James F. Corn, a brilliant young attorney who was introduced by Miss Jessie Gaut, gave a most informative patriotic address followed by an inspiring talk by our State Regent. The handsome bronze marker is imbedded in a pyramid of native stone found in the Deer Park of Cherokee farm, which stretches along the opposite side of picturesque Lee Highway.

The artistic work was designed and brought to completion by Mr. H. R. Anstis, present owner of the far-famed farm. A most interesting feature was that of an aged Indian "medicine man" (a full-blood Cherokee) Dr. Esia Kolonuheskie, who assisted in the unveiling.

EMMA L. HAMPTON,
Chapter Librarian.



MONUMENT UNVEILED BY POCOHONTAS CHAPTER

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

CRAMER, ELIZABETH.—Allegheny County, Penna. Recorded 1 June 1818, Will Book 2 page 142 # 125. "All my real estate near Washington & which was willed to me by my father, I leave unto my beloved sisters Abigail Clark & Susan Clark in fee simple. All other real estate—to daughter Susan Cramer. Execs brother Josiah Clark & John Spear.

Wayne County, North Carolina Settlement of Estates. 20 November 1785.

BOYKIN, DIANAH, widow of Benjamin. Children Drury, Hardy, Solomon, Francis, Sarah & Rachel Boykin.

BOYKIN, BYERS.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Dated 18 September 1812. Mentions wife Sarah. Children Thomas, John, Solomon, Nancy & Janey.

GRADY, ROBERT.—Wake County, North Carolina. Will dated 25 February 1801. Recorded Will Book 5 page 243. Mentions wife Sarah. Youngest son Mark. Children James, John, Dennis, Allen, Ruthe & Mark. Brother Dennis, exec.

MOULTON, ABRAHAM.—Cumberland County, North Carolina. Will dated 5 July 1821. Mentions daughters Elizabeth Williams & Sarah Ann Jane Moulton. Son John.

MILLER, SARAH.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Widow of Richard. Will dated 9 September 1766, Recorded Will Book "A" page 317. Mentions sons George & Anthony Miller. Witnesses William Houston, Benjamin Rhodes & Nic. Worley.

BLAND, WILLIAM.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 19 March 1775. Prob. July Court 1775. Recorded Will Book "A" page 1. Mentions son William Grandson James Bland son of William & Rachel Bland. Children Thomas, Charles, James, John, Joseph Bland & Mary Parker. Witnesses Thomas Lee, Hardy Powel & Rachel Powel.

BRIGHT, WILLIAM.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 2 July 1762 probated August Court 1762. Recorded Will Book "A" page 62. Mentions sons-in-law John Winders & Stephen Herring who are also the execs. Witnesses George Outlaw & Daniel Swinson.

LINDAMOND, CHRISTOPHER.—Shenandoah County, Virginia. Will dated 23 May 1818 probated 7 March 1825. Recorded Will Book "N" page 142. Mentions wife Framey. Sons Michael & George. Daughters Elizabeth, wife of Michael Fedley; Hannah Grove; Mary wife of George Painter; Susannah wife of Jonathan Harpine; Rachel wife of Philip Painter & Christena. Execs. friend Henry Frye and George Painter son of John.

KING, WILLIAM.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 28 August 1816. Mentions wife Margaret. Children Thomas D. King, Margaret Beck, William R. King, Tabitha Kornegay, Helen, Ann & Devone King.

HOLMES, JOHN.—Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Will dated 28 February 1735-6 Probated May Court 1736. Mentions children John, Hardy, Edward, Gabriel, Ann Sanders, Charity Brown, Dorothy

Spier & Rose. Wife Tamar. Exec. Hardy Holmes. Witnesses Edward Buxton, William Davies, Elizabeth Welsh.

HOLMES, GEORGE.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 10 October 1790. Probated January Term 1791. Mentions wife—Head. Children Hardy, Frederick, William, George, John. Mentions ten children but only five by name. Recorded Will Book "A" page 223.

HOLMES, EDWARD.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 11 January 1761, probated 23 March 1761. Recorded Will Book "A" page 466. Mentions children Mary, Dorothy & John. Brother Gabriel.

HURST, WILLIAM B.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 24 July 1826 probated October Term 1826. Recorded Will Book "A" page 201. Mentions wife Frankey B. Sons James B., Samuel B., John B., Joseph B., Grandson William B. Hurst son of Joseph B. Witnesses Seney Harrell & Theo Barfield. William B. Hurst refused to qualify as Executor & Joseph B. Hurst was appointed administrator with the will annexed.

INGRAM, ABNER.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 25 September 1778 Proved October Court 1782. Recorded Will Book "A" page 225. Mentions wife Ferebah. Son Samuel, under age of 21, son John. Daughters Elizabeth & Ferebah. Execs brother John Ingram & wife Ferebah. Witnesses Nathan Williams, William Willeford and Richard Willeford.

HOLLINGSWORTH, HENRY.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 4 April 1795. Mentions sons James, Henry & Zebulon. Daughter Ann. Elizabeth Chestnut, Mary Faison, Sarah Chestnut, Lydia Carroll, Charity Cason. Grandson Stephen, son of Zebulon.

BOYKIN, WILLIAM.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 12 April 1803. Mentions children Joseph, Byers, Cherry, Nancy, Rhoda, Barbary, Edy and Nicey Boykin.

OUTLAW, EDWARD.—Bertie County, North Carolina. Will dated 16 August 1798 probated February 1808. Recorded Will Book "F" page 72. Mentions children Aaron, Lewis, James, Joshua, Milly Askew, Rachel Cherry, Mary Askew,

Ann Taylor, Lila Askew. Granddaughter Mary, daughter of son Lewis. Witnesses Thomas & James Outlaw and Walter McFarland.

HERRING, STEPHEN B.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Bill of Sale 21 December 1814. Recorded Book #5 page 253. Heirs wife Eleanor, dec'd. Children Bright M., Mary N., Catherine, Robert N., Sarah Ann & Eliza. Witnesses D. Middleton & Robert Middleton.

HERRING, JAMES SR.—Sampson County, North Carolina. 17 April 1789. Book "E" page 362. Mentions daughter Ann. Sons Bryan, James Jr. and Lewis Williams Herring. Witness Owen O'Daniel.

OLIVER, FRANCIS.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1808 mentions wife Sarah. Sons James, John, Benjamin. Isaac oldest son dec'd left son Francis. Daughters Zelpha Kornegay, Sally Wooten, Anne Oliver, Leucretia, Rebecca & Rachel Oliver.

HARRISON, THOMAS.—Fauquier County, Virginia. Will dated 26 September 1773 Probated 25 January 1774. Mentions sons William, Burr, Thomas & Benjamin. Daughters Susannah Gibson, Mary Fowke, & Ann Gillison. Grandsons Thomas Gibson, John Gibson, Jonathan Catlett Gibson, Thomas Harrison Fowke, John Gillison, Burr Harrison, son of William. Granddaughters Lucy Harrison, daughter of William, & Ann Grayson Gibson. Nephew Cuthbert Harrison. Nieces Seth, Frances, Ann and Sarah Harrison. Execs William and Benjamin Harrison & Jonathan Gibson.

ANSWERS

12988. CHAMBERS.—The following inscriptions were copied from tombstones by Miss Robbins of McKeesport, Penna. some years ago. These stones are now in a dilapidated condition the lettering almost obliterated. "This spot designated the spot where lies the remains, the body of John Chambers. A Revolutionar in the American Revolution, who departed this life April 17, 1837 in the 90th year of his age. He was born in Ireland in County of Donegal, in the town of Moneagh within two miles of Roja and two miles of St. Johnstown and baptized by the Rev. Wm. Boyd of Moneagh Green. Ulster Province. Sailed from Londonderry to America landed at

New Castle Delaware in 1770, the same year came to Lancaster County, Penna. Ju 1779 moved to Allegheny County same state. Where he spent the last of his days." With the aid of Scotch-Irish Pioneers, by Bolton, located the towns in County Donegal, Ireland. "Sacred to the memory of Ester Chambers, Relect of John Chambers who fell asleep in the Lord July 23, A.D. 1833 in the 76th year of her age*****." This couple is buried in the Lebanon Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Willock R. D. #1. Mifflintownship Allegheny Co., Penna.—Miss Effie W. Teemer. 1957 E. 31st Street, Lorain, Ohio.

10343. CALDWELL.—Write to me, I may be able to assist you as I have a deal of Caldwell data.—Mrs. Charles E. Dille. 2601 Park Ave. Cairo, Illinois.

13045a. WHITE.—John White (English) died 1824. His wife Agness Matthews. Both buried in lower graveyard Middle Spring, Penna. Graves not marked. Their children were Edward who married Peggy Rodgers, buried at Greenupburg Ky.; James who married Jane Patterson; Charles who mar Elizabeth Thompson; Isaac who mar E. Nancy Morrison; John who mar Elizabeth Pomeroy; Johnston who mar Eben Laverly; Samuel; Nancy. The children of Edward & Peggy White were Eliza who mar ——Westlake; Isobel who mar ——Myers; Nancy, John, Johnston.—Miss Rose J. White. 42 Montgomery Ave., Shippensburg, Penna.

13037. PORTER.—William son of John Porter married Mary Moore & their children were Alexander, Andrew, Joseph, Ross, William and Ann. These may not be in order of birth. These Porters came from Ireland to S. E. Penna. later removed to Bedford or Blair Counties. They were in Huntingdon Co. in 1787 as in the history of that county is given the marriage of Andrew Porter & Ann Lowry.—Mrs. Kate M. Hawes. 219 4th St., Marietta, Ohio.

13044a. HOLLISTER.—"Hollister Family" pages 116 & 80. Belinda Hollister born 6 December 1782 died 18 November 1821 married Harry Balding (Baldwin). She was the daughter of Nathan Hollister b 21 Nov. 1759 died 10 Dec. 1843 at Woodsfield, Ohio. His wife Abigail Goodrich was born Oct. 1762 & died 16 Oct. 1822. Nathan was the son of John Hollister b 1719 & d 19 May

1769 married Anna Mead 3 Feb. 1747. Their children were Ruth, Jeremiah, Sarah, David, John (killed in the Battle of Stillwater 1777), Nathan, Josiah, George & Abigail. "It is said there were eight sons, all in the Rev. & six of them killed"—Mrs. Alta Hollister Speakman. 126 W. McKinley Ave., Sapulpa, Okla.

12997. FERREE.—You will find interesting data of the Ferrees on page 294 "French Blood in America" by Lucian J. Fosdick. Published by Fleming H. Revell & Company. It tells of the Ferree's escape to America & other items of value.—Miss Douglas Hiltz. Gooding, Idaho.

12891. CHAPIN.—Zilpha Chapin was the daughter of Benjamin and Mrs. Jemima (Draper) Morris Chapin. She married Capt Peter Slater of Worcester, Mass. 2 June 1784. Benjamin born 1713 at Mendon, Mass. was the son of Seth & Bethia Thurston Chapin. He married 1st Sarah French & 2nd Annie Rice. Ref:—Chapin Genealogy.—Mrs. Mary F. Gilley. 1430 6th Ave., San Francisco, California.

10026. DENISON.—William Denison b in Eng abt 1586 married at Stratford, Hertfordshire, Eng 7 Nov 1603 Mrs. Margaret Chandler Monck. She died in Roxbury, Mass 23 Feb 1645. He died in Roxbury, Mass 25 Jan 1653 having emig to America in 1631 in ship "Lion" with his wife & three sons, Daniel, Edward & George who was then twelve yrs old. With them was their tutor the Rev. John Eliot, who was afterwards known as the "Apostle to the Indians." Ref: New England Historical & Genealogical Register April 1892 pages 334-361; Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn.; Record of Denison Family. Capt. George Denison b in Stratford, Eng. 1618 married 1st Bridget Thompson in 1640. She d 1643 leaving two children. Capt. George Denison returned to England & became a soldier under Cromwell, was wounded at Naseby & while ill was nursed at the home of John Barodel. He later married John's daughter Ann in 1645 & returned to Roxbury, later removing to Stonington, Conn. He died at Hartford 23 Oct 1694. His wife Ann Barodel was born on the Island of Corsica & died in Stonington, Conn 26 Sept 1712 aged 97 years. Her seven children were John, Ann, Barodel,

George, William, Margaret & Mercy. John Denison born 14 July 1646 married 26 Nov 1667 Phoebe, daughter of Robert & Sarah Lay of Saybrook, Conn. He died 1698 & she in 1699. They had nine chil of whom George, was the 2nd. He was born 28 March 1671, lived in New London, Conn & mar. 1694 Mrs. Mary Wetherell Harris, daughter of Daniel Wetherell. George Denison died 22 Jan 1720 & Mary, his wife 22 Aug 1711. They had eight chil. Their fifth child Daniel was born 27 June 1703 & mar 14 Nov 1726 Rachel Starr. He died bef 1760 & she died 1791. They had 10 chil. She later mar Col Ebenezer Avery. Their son Daniel Jr. was born 16 Dec 1730 mar 1 July 1756 Katharine Avery, daughter of his mother's 2nd husband. They removed to Stephen-town, N. Y. abt 1773 & he died there 1793 & she in 1825. Among their thirteen chil. were the following:—Katharine b 24 July 1757 mar James Jones; Daniel b 26 Sept 1758 mar Hannah Jones; Ebenezer b 26 Jan 1760 mar the widow Jones; Asenath b 24 Feb. 1767 mar Roger Jones.—Miss Mary Jameson. Mission Canyon Road Box 839. Santa Barbara, Cal.

13007. THORNTON.—Will be glad to furnish data on Francis Thornton & allied families. He & his father lived in Granville. Also Macon Family. Can help you with Eaton Family allied with Thornton.—Miss Jeannette E. Biggs. Oxford, North Carolina.

MAXWELL.—Mary Taylor Maxwell who mar 1821 Thomas McConn, had older brother William who mar abt 1790 Miss McLean, nr Uniontown, Pa. They lived there a short time on land that was a grant to him. From thence they removed to Ohio, & after a short while they came back to Ohio Co., Va. now W. Va. & lived near Roney's Point, on the old National Pike to Wheeling. His father John Maxwell & fam lived abt 4 miles from him. The chil of Wm. & Mary E. McLain Maxwell were John, Wm., Daniel & Esther. The last two each mar a Faris & removed to Ohio. John & Wm. both mar in Ohio Co. Va. The farm Wm. bought from the Pierces has been in the family since 1795 & at present belongs to Wm. Sr.'s gr grandsons, Wm. McLean, Edward & Joseph Maxwell. William Sr. was in the Revolution & was at the Battle

of Brandywine, Monmouth & at the Surrender of Yorktown. Will be glad to correspond.—Mrs. W. C. Henderson. New Wilmington, Pa.

12938. DELANO.—Johnathan Delano 2nd born 30 Jan 1680 died 25 March 1752 Tolland, Conn. Mar 20 June 1704 Amy Hatch. Their 6th child Johnathan 3rd, b 2 Dec 1715 died Hartford, Vt. 28 Sept 1811, married 8 Oct 1754 Anna Ladd b 31 Oct 1734 d 11 Feb 1816. Their 2nd child Johnathan 4th, b 10 Aug 1757 d at Stowe 16 April 1835, married 1st 1782 in Tolland, wife's name unknown. He married 2nd 1785 in Lyme, N. Hamp. Lois Strong who d 1831; he married 3rd Lois widow of Howard Coats, b 1756 & d 29 Aug 1844. Ref.* History & Genealogy of Delano also Connecticut Men in the Revolution. Jabez & Johnathan 4th enlisted 9 July & were discharged 17 December 1775.—Mrs. L. A. Delano. Bonne Terre, Missouri.

QUERIES

13060. HALSTEAD-MILLER.—Wanted parentage of James Halstead Sr. b 2 June 1756 d 15 Aug 1815. He mar 1779 Susannah Miller wanted her parentage also. He enlisted at Halfmoon, N. Y. 1776.—M. H. R.

13061. POOLE-SPRAGUE.—Dr. John Sprague, 1754-1803, mar 21 Oct 1783 in Malden, Mass. Eliz. Poole who d in Malden 22 Jan 1808 aged 46 yrs. The marriage notice says they were both of Malden. Were her parents Samuel Poole b Abington, Mass 27 Aug 1736 d Easton 19 Dec 1830 mar in Abington 1760 Ruth Fullerton? This Samuel Poole lived on the boundary line bet Abington & Bridgewater, Mass. Wanted parentage & gen of Elizabeth Poole.—G. C. K.

13062. JORDAN-JOURDAN.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of Eliz. wife of Benj. Jo(u)rdan of Northampton Co., N. Car. b abt 1754 mar abt 1775. He was the son of George & Patience Warren Jo(u)rdan. Their chil were James, Eliz., Mary & Warren.—L. F. W.

13063. BENJAMIN.—Wanted ances of Molly Benjamin who mar at Windham, Conn. Ensign Andrew Durkee, 28 Jan 1762. He was b at Hampton, Conn. 25 Nov 1737. Mary d 25 Nov 1819.—M. E. G.

D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 29, 1928		Changes since report as of November 30, 1928			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Members	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	36	1,620	1,668			18	
Alaska	1	32	34			8	
Arizona	7	303	313	1		5	
Arkansas	18	885	924			22	
California	73	4,841	5,356				
Canal Zone	1	29	33				
Colorado	36	2,470	2,552				
Connecticut	53	6,790	6,848			40	
Cuba	1	31	35				
Delaware	4	193	194			6	
District of Columbia	60	3,651	3,831			15	
Florida	30	1,813	1,902			24	
Georgia	96	5,135	5,219			16	
Hawaiian Islands	2	156	162				
Idaho	10	490	495			1	
Illinois	104	9,122	9,501			25	
Indiana	85	6,121	6,207	1		32	
Iowa	105	5,943	6,110		1	5	
Kansas	43	2,670	2,765	1		18	
Kentucky	50	2,804	2,838			25	
Louisiana	13	816	842			4	
Maine	36	2,411	2,430			17	
Maryland	25	1,478	1,531			2	
Massachusetts	106	8,903	8,691			19	
Michigan	60	5,120	5,235			22	
Minnesota	52	2,766	2,819			15	
Mississippi	30	1,352	1,412	1		26	
Missouri	84	5,654	5,776		1	14	
Montana	12	682	708			5	
Nebraska	50	2,692	2,758				
Nevada	1	43	44			3	
New Hampshire	36	2,393	2,415			9	
New Jersey	61	4,617	4,838	1		52	
New Mexico	5	286	296			4	
New York	169	17,218	17,821			76	
North Carolina	54	2,621	2,755			20	
North Dakota	9	386	396			2	
Ohio	109	8,970	9,161			19	
Oklahoma	31	1,610	1,687			18	
Oregon	21	1,406	1,424			8	
Pennsylvania	116	12,204	12,465		1	78	
Philippine Islands	1	36	41				
Rhode Island	16	1,500	1,522			8	
South Carolina	62	2,746	2,775				
South Dakota	12	559	591			3	
Tennessee	44	2,654	2,711			18	
Texas	57	3,692	3,813	1		25	
Utah	2	248	254				
Vermont	33	2,196	2,210			9	
Virginia	65	3,225	3,311			20	
Washington	41	2,399	2,452		1	12	
West Virginia	31	2,137	2,198			10	
Wisconsin	43	2,709	2,779			3	
Wyoming	9	368	380			3	
Foreign: China	45						
England	54						
France	33						
Totals		2,314	162,928	167,704	6	4	777
							11

*At large membership 4,776.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, February 1, 1929

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, in the Board Room, Continental Hall, on Friday, February 1, 1929, at 10:10 o'clock A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, read from the 9th Psalm and offered prayer.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Mosher, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Frelinghuysen. *State Regents*: Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Brown (Pa.), Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Trottman. *State Vice-Regents*: Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Lilburn, Mrs. Hurd, Miss Hazard.

The President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, read her report.

Report of the President General

The notable ceremonies which marked the last Board Meeting in October have stamped it one of our most significant official gatherings.

The presence of Mrs. Coolidge, the gracious wife of our distinguished President, and her evident pleasure in the participation, lent a rare interest to the occasion that will make it a valuable part of the rich and productive history of the Society. I am sure we all modestly share the opinion that our program, under Mrs. Rhett Goode's able supervision, was indeed highly entertaining.

During the months of November, December and part of January, I gave myself the pleasure and privilege of attending several meetings sponsored by chapter groups.

On the evening of November 9th, Mrs. Kramer, State Regent, and I were the honor guests of Anne Hutchinson Chapter of Bronxville, New York, at its annual Armistice Day Ball. The Ball was preceded by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Reynolds, the latter Regent of the chapter.

The members of the American Legion and a number of the State Officers of that organization were present. The feeling of mutual helpfulness and comradeship was decidedly evident, and this annual Ball given by Anne Hutchinson Chapter will serve to cement the friendship for all time to come.

On November 17th, I attended a Regents' Tea given by the Washington Heights Chapter of New York City, and seized upon this opportunity to dwell upon

our National and State problems in the fond hope that the Regents would, in their turn, discuss them with their chapter members.

During a day of strenuous Christmas shopping, I found happy relaxation in a delightful luncheon with the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City, and a few days later found me in Stamford with the Stamford Chapter and its many invited guests. Among them were Miss Nettleton, State Regent, Mrs. Buel, Past Vice-President General, and Mrs. Kramer, State Regent of New York.

On December 8th, I attended the unveiling ceremonies of our Madonna of the Trail, or Pioneer Mother, on the Old Trails Road that paused in beautiful Washington, Pennsylvania. Under the auspices of the Washington County Chapter, Miss Nancy Jane Hall, Regent, and the local National Old Trails Road Association, a most interesting program was given, and we unveiled our glorious Pioneer Mother and left her there to guard the ways of civilization. She is appropriately placed, on a high hill overlooking a superb valley, with sister hills rising in the distance.

There I was joined by Mrs. Conaway, Vice-President General, Mrs. Hobart, of my own cabinet, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, and Miss Margaret Barnett. The neighboring State, West Virginia, sent its quota of visiting members, including past National Officers, Mrs. Robert Reid and Mrs. George DeBolt.

One day in Rochester, New York, was most profitably and enjoyably spent. First, a large luncheon was given at the Genesee Valley Club by Irondequoit Chapter, to which nearby Regents and chapter representatives came. After the coffee, all remained for an informal meeting.

The evening was given over to a delightful dinner, with Mrs. Arthur Sutherland, Chapter Regent, as hostess and a splendid meeting following in the lovely old chapter house, with the Sons of the American Revolution and other friends as guests. While in Rochester it was my pleasure to be with Mrs. Mosher our Vice-President General.

December 14th, Anne Hutchinson Chapter of Bronxville, New York, had a birthday party which, when assembled, resembled a very large district meeting, one Regent having come all the way from Saratoga. The addressees and the discussion after luncheon which revolved around school problems were illuminating and instructive.

On December 18th, I had the privilege of lowering the Connecticut stone into place in the structure of the Washington Cathedral here in our Nation's Capital. Its official number is C-384, and its history and location will be preserved in the permanent diagram of the Cathedral.

Most satisfactory and delightful was the tea tendered the President General as a last courtesy before her

retirement by the following chapters of Westchester County and New York City on Friday, January 4th, at the Waldorf Hotel: Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Bronx Chapter, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, Fort Greene Chapter, Fort Washington Chapter, General Asa Danforth Chapter, General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, Jacobus Roosevelt Chapter, Knapp Chapter, Keasiekick Chapter, Knickerbocker Chapter, Lord Stirling Chapter, Manhattan Chapter, Mary Murray Chapter, Mount Pleasant Chapter, Battle Pass Chapter, New Netherland Chapter, New Rochelle Chapter, Richmond County Chapter, Suffolk Chapter, Shatemuc Chapter, Tarrytown Chapter, Washington Heights Chapter, and Women of '76 Chapter.

Other honor guests were: National Officers, Mrs. Charles Read Banks and Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart; State Regents, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer and Mrs. William A. Becker; and Mrs. Russell William Magna representing Constitution Hall.

The reception was very large and short addresses and music marked the afternoon's entertainment.

The next day, Saturday, January 5th, the same group were guests of honor of New York City Chapter, with the Regent, Mrs. Cochran, at the helm, when the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington was celebrated. This meeting, held at the Plaza Hotel, was also a most happy affair, with many Daughters and friends, as well as men, in attendance. I feel it to be a compliment to our organization that busy business men would drop in at an afternoon affair to pay their respects, as they did at both of these New York City receptions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, with fifty-two other organizations, was invited to cooperate with the National Sojourners on January 11th in a meeting and a large dinner, the purpose of which was to further the interests of the pending Cruiser Bill now up before the Senate.

The resolutions drawn and presented by the Executive Committee of our own Society, urging the prompt passage of the bill and other protective measures of adequate National Defense, were unanimously adopted by the voting body at the preliminary meeting. Later a trip was made to the Senate by a committee composed of the various members of the allied societies, and as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it was my privilege to present the resolutions to Senator Oddie of the Naval Affairs Committee. We were most cordially received by various Senators on the Hill who knew the purpose of our visit.

The dinner that same evening was attended by over five hundred National Defense enthusiasts and many hundreds more were turned away because of lack of room. There we heard a stirring address by Colonel Paul McNutt, Commander of the American Legion.

Several recent evening affairs have been attended—one, a Reception at the White House, which was most delightful, and the annual banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. They had many distinguished guests, including their own President General, and we were all granted the privilege of giving our own special messages. The Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, a recently acquired member of the S. A. R., gave the address of the evening. Another on January 30th was the dinner of the "Forty and Eight," an organization within the American Legion Auxiliary. As President General, I

was fortunate enough to be an honor guest and one of the few speakers.

The fourth meeting of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, held during these last few days in Memorial Continental Hall, is, to my mind, a great, high light in this report. I wish I might transmit to every Daughter of the American Revolution a spark of the inspiration I received from the great and vital contacts of this splendid body of cooperating, patriotic organizations. The large attendance upon the sessions, the sincerity and intelligent interest so manifest, and the brilliant addresses made this an unusually notable occasion. Furthermore, there can be no doubt in the minds of the participating organizations of the high esteem in which they are held by the men and women who represent real America and its interests.

I congratulate and commend the members of our National Board of Management and of the various chapters who attended the sessions so faithfully, and regret that any found it necessary to remain away. The President General of the Daughters of The American Revolution was elected Chairman of this Conference for 1930.

May I, in closing, suggest that between now and the date on which Continental Congress convenes, April 15th, the State Regents have immense responsibilities to meet? Upon the States as component parts of the great delegated body rests the success of the Congress, and each State Regent is the guardian of her own particular group.

This will be a Congress of more than usual interest and importance, and I am relying upon each and every one of you to help me make this, my last, my best.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lord, read the following report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the meeting on October 31st last, the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the regular meeting of October 31st and of the special Board meeting on December 18th were duly prepared and turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of rulings of these meetings were promptly sent to all offices. The verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, and bound, and rulings copied for our permanent record book. Notices to members of the Board of the December and February Board meetings were mailed in advance.

Notification cards to the 3,775 new members informing them of their admission to the National Society were promptly sent, and 3,780 membership certificates engrossed and mailed.

All current matters have been given prompt attention and the work of the office is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois moved That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Earle from this Board with our love and hearty wishes for a speedy recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck. Carried.

Mrs. Hobart of Ohio moved *That a note of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, State Regent of Colorado, on the death of her husband.* Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried.

Mrs. Bissell of Connecticut moved *That a message of sympathy and affection be sent to Mrs. John Brown Heron, V. P. G. from Pennsylvania.* Seconded by Mrs. Wyant. Carried.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey moved *That a letter of sympathy and love be sent to Mrs. Peabody, State Regent of Massachusetts, and wish for her a speedy recovery.* Seconded by Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Kittridge, Mrs. Sweeney. Carried.

Mrs. Talmadge of Georgia moved *That flowers be sent Mrs. Earle, our beloved Recording Secretary General.* Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

Mrs. Schick of Virginia spoke of the passing of Mrs. James M. Willey, a former State Regent of the District of Columbia, and asked that a message of sympathy be sent to Mr. Willey. The Chair appointed Mrs. Caldwell, of D. C., Mrs. Schick of Va., and Mrs. Manchester of R. I., as a committee to prepare a resolution expressing the sympathy of the National Board of Management.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Your Corresponding Secretary General has the following report to submit for the months of November, December, and January:

Supplies mailed to chapters and individuals are itemized hereewith:

Application blanks.....	20,419
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member".....	1,428
Leaflets of General Information.....	1,216
Pamphlets of Necessary Information.....	139
Transfer Cards.....	1,124
Constitution and By-Laws.....	417

Figures continue to increase in the demand for application blanks. For the past three months the number sold exceeded that of the same period of last year by three hundred—not a big increase, but it shows that the small charge made does not limit the desire to have records verified.

Fourteen hundred thirty-nine letters were received, to which 1218 replies were mailed, others being sent to the offices to which they belong.

The manuals sent from this office numbered 101,181 distributed in the following languages: English—50,413; Spanish—5,812; Italian—9,209; Hungarian—2,202; Polish—5,323; Yiddish—3,067; French—5,975; German—4,831; Russian—2,594; Greek—2,330; Swedish—2,262; Portuguese—1,273; Lithuanian—2,183; Norwegian—1,335; Bohemian—1,703; Armenian—669.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 975; number of supplementals verified, 325; total number of papers verified, 1,300. Permits issued for official insignias, 635; permits issued for ancestral bars, 619; permits issued for Key recognition pins, 236; permits issued for miniature insignia, 1,180. Papers returned unverified: originals, 265; supplementals, 270. New records verified, 360.

With another Congress approaching, it is an appropriate time and a duty to call your attention to the needs of this office of the Society. Our work is a part of the business structure of the Society; not one of its altruistic activities nor beneficiaries.

Our Constitution requires that every member shall be a descendant from a Revolutionary patriot or soldier; the By-Laws state that the Registrar General's duties shall include the examination of "all applications for membership, approve the applications of those found eligible and present them to the National Board of Management for final action"; and this Board has ruled that "Official proof of service and descent must be furnished with the application." Reduced to fewer words, the duty of the Registrar General's Department is to vouch to you and to the Society for the accuracy of the record of each applicant and for her compliance with your rulings and the laws of the Society. This mission and the actual work of the Registrar General's Department are the subjects to which I invite and urge your careful thought and wise decisions.

I am now reporting to this Board that it is my belief, due to the rulings upon eligibility, the difficulty shown by eighty per cent of the applicants promptly to comply with the Society's requirements, and the necessity for individual research by this office to make it possible to qualify applicants for membership—that this Department has been forced into an extensive, expensive, and unsatisfactory professional service which is not its legitimate mission nor a fair expense for the Society to bear.

Under our present business methods, the legitimate work of this office (verifying applications) is, and always will be, embarrassingly retarded; the applicants and chapters will chafe, with cause, under the slowness of passing their papers; the office will cost the Society altogether too much money, and we are not working under fair business law and order.

Genealogy is a profession; it requires more than an elementary education; it requires good judgment, long years of familiarity with research, familiarity with history, with civil laws, as well as the study of the origins of family groups, their names, their migrations, relationships, etc.

We should no more expect perfect results from the average inexperienced individual applicant or the average inexperienced chapter registrar than we might hope to receive from a freshman in college at a chemical laboratory table given dozens of bottles of chemicals, a long row of test tubes, retorts, etc., with a tray of mineral before her for analysis to determine their names. The materials for perfect results lie at her finger tips, but she is not trained in using these materials, and only the trained and experienced student can find those hidden mysteries. The professor at a glance can determine which chemical to apply to bring desired reactions and results. The professional genealogists can find possible hidden data where the amateur will be hopelessly at sea.

It is not good business to pass rulings that applicants shall give proof of their claims and then have our genealogists and clerks (who are paid to verify such claims) spend their time in search for the data that the applicants are required to furnish and we are required to verify. Most applicants are able to pay a reasonable compensation for this work and are desirous of doing so.

I wish, therefore, to recommend to Congress that we create in our Registrar General's Department a RESEARCH DIVISION, separate from the verifying work, whose mission shall be to search for necessary missing data, making a fair charge for the service. I believe the time has come when the Society should establish a RESEARCH DIVISION within its Registrar General's Department in connection with its verification of papers, and when it becomes necessary to search for data to make the applicant's claims to membership comply with the Society's requirements, we will be authorized to make the research and require a proper compensation for such work done by the Society, this charge to be a fixed schedule, determined by the possible cost of procuring the evidence, moderate enough to be defrayed by the average applicant, and sufficient, in the average long run, to re-imburse the Society for its service and outlay. The suggestion is made that the probable amount be determined and stated to the applicant after a cursory examination of her papers had been made and that upon receipt of the amount, the work would proceed.

I would also like to recommend to Congress that a salaried executive with business and genealogical training be authorized to assist the Registrar General and to manage the work of this Department in her absence. The office work is too exacting and strenuous to ask of a national officer and too technical and important to be performed by a clerk.

We want to gather in our Ancestral catalogue descendants from every man or woman who gave to the cause of American Independence; we want to help these descendants of today in their search for their ancestors of the Revolutionary period; this profession of heritage must be accurate to be of value; this can be done only by actual documentary evidence and other logical proof of facts. In the great majority of applications that come to this office—applications made in good faith and believed to be sufficient by the inexperienced, untrained chapter registrar—impossible situations are recorded or no records at all are offered. Before it can be determined whether there is any possibility of the applicant's eligibility some research is necessary. Should we comply strictly with the letter of the ruling of this Board and send back immediately all applications failing to give proof with their claims the list of accepted candidates would be eighty per cent smaller than it is, and we would be losing that splendid opportunity for usefulness in helping the descendants of our Revolutionary heroes to know their own.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 975 applicants for membership. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried.*

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 975 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, read her report.

Report of the Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1928.....	\$6,377.94
RECEIPTS:	
Annual dues, \$45,481; initiation fees, \$12,535; reinstatement fees, \$320; supplemental fees, \$2,048; application blanks, \$578.23; certificates, \$5; Constitution posters, \$2; copying lineage, \$3.02; Creed cards, \$7.75; D. A. R. Reports, \$4.80; duplicate papers and lists, \$338.05; exchange, \$40; Flags, \$2.10; Flag Codes, \$101.72; interest, \$1,023.92; interest—Life Membership, \$161.49; lineage, \$2,154; lineage index No. 1, \$20; lineage index No. 2, \$5; magazine subscriptions, \$12,652.75; advertisements, \$1,737.84; single copies, \$327.97; notary fees, \$4.75; proceedings, \$3.75; rent of slides, \$34.73; ribbon, \$4.66; sale of tile, \$4.50; slot machine, \$3.95; State Flags, \$15.50; stationery, \$9.80; Story of Records, \$.50; telephone, \$70.17; Auditorium events, \$1,937.55; contribution for library books, \$150.80; contribution—Col. Walter Scott, \$900	
Total receipts.....	82,650.70
	\$89,028.64

DISBURSEMENTS:

Refunds: annual dues, \$731; initiation fees, \$1,325; reinstatement fees, \$5; supplemental fees, \$278.	2,339.00
President General: clerical service, \$1,248; postage, \$60.....	1,308.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,442.45; engrossing, \$5; files, guides and stamp, \$77.41; expressage, \$1.22; typewriter repairs, \$2.30.....	1,528.38
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$705; lithographing, \$42; folders, \$1.14; binding books, \$8.50; postage, \$15; typewriter repairs, \$1.80.....	773.44
Certificates: clerical service, \$685; engrossing, \$320.50; postage, \$190; cards and papers, \$18.90; typewriter repairs, \$14.25.....	1,228.65

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$775; books, envelopes, paper and pads, \$103.10; typewriter repairs, \$40	\$878.50
Registrar General: clerical service, \$9,712.83; binding books, \$3.80; copy will, \$1.50; postage, \$30; dater and stamp, \$1.99; typewriter repairs, \$1.05	9,751.19
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$5,260; blanks, books, cards, paper and slips, \$550.99; postage, \$5; rent safe deposit, \$6; typewriter repairs, \$5.93; expressage, \$3.42	5,831.34
Historian General: clerical service	1,185.00
Reporter General: clerical service	137.60
Librarian General: clerical service, \$1,155; accessions, \$193.47; binding books, \$118.85; paper and binders, \$32.80; postage, \$10; expressage, \$2.33; typewriter repairs, \$2.75; contributions refunded, \$26.95	1,542.15
Curator General: clerical service, \$375; engraving trowel, \$15; mending bowl, \$1; postage, \$5	396.00
General Office: clerical service, \$880; postage and stamped envelopes, \$181.20; car fare, \$6.60; flowers, \$15; expressage, \$40; binding books, \$5; postal guide, \$1.50; codes, \$255.70; circulars, \$25.75; reprint, National Defense article, \$1,031.60; typewriter repairs, \$7.50; additional premium liability insurance, \$6.20; supplies, \$152.39	2,568.84
Committees: Americanism, leaflets, \$32.75; Building and Grounds, clerical service, \$30; book and file, \$1.97; postage, \$10; Conservation and Thrift, postage, \$15.95; circulars, \$67.05; Correct Use of Flag, paper and supplies, \$87.05; postage, \$26.29; express, \$10.30; D. A. R. Memorial, circulars, \$15; express, \$1.54; Finance, clerical service, \$20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, clerical service, \$20; lists, \$77.50; postage, \$10; Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison, postage, \$5; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, postage, \$6.97; Publicity, postage, \$10; Student Loan, postage, \$10	457.37
Expense of Buildings: employees' pay roll, \$3,478.50; electric current and gas, \$111.54; ice, towel service and water rent, \$119.53; laundry, \$5.66; rent clock \$6; hauling, \$62.80; repairs to plumbing and roof, \$138.17; elevator insurance, \$121.50; supplies, \$222.50	4,266.20
Printing Machine: printer, \$300; supplies, \$133.88; freight, \$6.69	440.57
Magazine: Subscription Department, clerical service, \$857.50; cards, file and stamp, \$43.92; postage, \$443.80; telegrams, \$2.27; typewriter repairs, \$5; Editor, salary, \$750; articles and photos, \$255; postage, \$5; envelopes, \$4.11; typewriter repairs, \$85; Genealogical Editor, salary, \$150; commissions, \$137; copyright fee, \$9; printing and mailing October and November issues, \$4,442.95; cuts, \$467.58; postage, \$14.88	7,588.86
Auditing accounts	300.00
Auditorium events: labor, \$539; lights, \$93; supplies, \$32.55; water, \$2.40; repairs, \$209.40; refund, \$49	925.35
Duplicate paper fees refunded	3.00
Furniture and fixtures: typewriters, \$134.50; Multigraph, \$1,301	1,435.50
Lineage: Vols. 102, 103 and 104, \$3,992.45; express, \$1.56	3,994.01
State Regent—postage	228.55
Stationery	159.35
Telephone and telegrams	637.15
Thirty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee, clerical service, \$260; postage, \$171.34; paper, guide and stamp, \$42.78	474.12
Total disbursements	50,378.12
Transferred to D. A. R. Memorial Fund	\$38,650.52
Balance	5,000.00
	\$33,650.52

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1928	\$29,158.59
RECEIPTS:	
Constitution Hall contributions	\$37,437.54
Sale of investments:	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Bonds	\$99,191.95
Canadian and Pacific R. R. Bonds	49,472.55
	148,664.50
Interest on investments	11,819.22
Continental Hall contributions	1,451.63
Charter fees	50.00

Liquidation and Endowment		\$1.00
Commissions: Flags	\$58.00	
Flowers	67.00	
Insignia	108.50	
Recognition Pins	31.20	
	264.70	
Interest C and A Bonds	45.00	
Total receipts		199,733.59
Recall of Loans on Call		40,000.00
		\$268,892.18

DISBURSEMENTS:

Payments account construction Constitution Hall	\$174,007.44
Architect's commission and expense	32,830.46
Engineer's fees	6,600.00
Survey	69.00
Cornerstone laying expense	283.45
Clerical service	70.00
Postage	47.51
Refund—Constitution Hall contribution—Oklahoma	15.00
Continental Hall furnishings	8.78
Total disbursements	213,931.64
Balance	\$54,960.54
Petty Cash Fund	\$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1928	\$626.99
Receipts	750.00
	1,376.99
Disbursement—Refund	50.00
Balance	\$1,326.99

IMMIGRANT MANUAL

Balance, September 30, 1928	\$18,732.29
Contributions	2,303.10
Sale of leaflets	14.40
	21,069.79

Disbursements:

English edition, \$10,064.72; services, \$117.50; freight, \$167.89; supplies, \$126...

Balance	10,476.11
	10,593.68

AMERICANISM

Receipts	\$3,699.00
Disbursements	3,699.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$9,003.51
Disbursements	\$8,691.00
Refund—Texas	5.00
Transferred to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial	307.51

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, September 30, 1928	\$10,333.35
Interest	1,653.49

Disbursements—Pensions	11,986.84
	1,400.00

Balance	10,586.84

ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLANDS

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$3,073.78
Receipts.....	1,226.08
<hr/>	
Disbursements—Angel Island.....	4,299.86
Ellis Island Services, \$875; postage, \$5; supplies, \$159.62.....	136.15
	1,039.62
	1,175.77
Balance.....	3,124.09

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$4,618.64
Receipts.....	764.24
<hr/>	
Disbursements:	5,382.88
Acct. Markers, \$2,700; envelopes and photos, \$11.....	2,711.00
Balance.....	2,671.88

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$40
Receipts.....	2,337.33
<hr/>	
Disbursements.....	2,337.73
	2,337.73

D. A. R. MEMORIAL

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$1,906.16
Receipts.....	1,464.75
Transferred from Current Fund.....	5,000.00
<hr/>	
Balance.....	8,370.91

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL

Receipt through Committee Treasurer.....	\$69,857.99
Transferred from Patriotic Education.....	307.51
Receipts.....	288.36
<hr/>	
Investment on Call.....	70,453.86
	40,000.00
Balance.....	30,453.86

TILLOLOY

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$1,256.22
Interest.....	58.20
<hr/>	
Disbursements—Repairs to water works.....	1,314.42
	750.00
Balance.....	564.42

LIBRARY

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$2,856.95
Interest.....	498.60
<hr/>	
Disbursements—Books.....	3,355.55
	474.50
Balance.....	2,881.05

STUDENTS LOAN

Receipts.....	\$720.80
Disbursements.....	720.80
<hr/>	

RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts.....	\$65.00
Disbursements.....	65.00
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NATIONAL DEFENSE

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$2,394.26
Receipts.....	3,177.76
	5,572.02
Disbursements:	
Services, \$1,767; postage, \$227; literature, etc., \$954.21.....	2,948.21
Balance.....	2,623.81

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1928.....	\$704.96
Interest.....	434.83
	1,139.79
Disbursement:	
Expense of Student Celerina Trenos.....	331.73
Balance.....	808.06
Total Special Funds.....	\$74,005.59

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Balance 9-30-28	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Balance 12-31-28
Current.....	\$6,377.94	\$82,650.70	\$55,378.12	\$33,650.52
Permanent.....	29,158.59	239,733.59	213,931.64	\$4,960.54
Petty Cash.....	500.00			500.00
Life Membership.....	626.99	750.00	50.00	1,326.99
Immigrants' Manual.....	18,752.29	2,317.50	10,476.11	10,593.68
Americanism.....		3,699.00	3,699.00	
Patriotic Education.....		9,003.51	9,003.51	
Liberty Loan.....	10,333.35	1,653.49	1,400.00	10,586.84
Ellis Island.....	3,073.78	1,226.08	1,175.77	3,124.09
National Old Trails.....	4,618.64	764.24	2,711.00	2,671.88
Preservation of Historic Spots.....	.40	2,337.33	2,337.73	
D. A. R. Memorial.....	1,906.16	6,464.75		8,370.91
Harrison Memorial.....		70,453.86	40,000.00	30,453.86
Tilloloy.....	1,256.22	58.20	750.00	564.42
Library.....	2,856.95	498.60	474.50	2,881.05
Student Loan.....		720.80	720.80	
Relief.....		65.00	65.00	
National Defense.....	2,394.26	3,177.76	2,948.21	2,623.81
Philippine Scholarship.....	704.96	434.83	331.73	808.06
Totals.....	\$82,560.53	\$426,009.24	\$345,453.12	\$163,116.65

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$97,407.54
Union Trust Company.....	65,209.11
Petty Cash in Treasurer General's Office.....	500.00
	\$163,116.65

INVESTMENTS

Current Fund on Call.....	\$20,000.00
Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial on Call.....	40,000.00
Constitution Hall Fund:	
Canadian Pacific R. R. Equip. Bonds.....	50,000.00
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Equip. Bonds.....	100,000.00
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. Bonds.....	150,000.00
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. Bonds.....	100,000.00
Union Tank Car Equip. Bonds.....	25,000.00
Aluminum Co. of America Bonds.....	89,000.00

H. C. Frick Coke Co. Bonds.....	\$50,000.00
Library Fund:	
N. Y. Central R. R. Equip. Bonds.....	15,000.00
Loans on Call.....	10,000.00
Life Membership:	
U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	7,600.00
Tilloloy:	
Loans on Call.....	4,900.00
Liberty Loan:	
U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	20,500.00
Loans on Call.....	78,100.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund:	
B. P. O. E. of Manila Bond.....	100.00
Loans on Call.....	22,000.00
Chicago and Alton R. R. Bonds.....	2,314.84
	\$784,514.84

Respectfully,

KATHARINE D. WYANT,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey moved At this time I offer a resolution to congratulate our Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, on her good judgment and very efficient and successful handling of our funds. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried by a rising vote.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, read the following report.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit for the months of October, November, and December, 1928. Vouchers were approved to the amount of \$362,756.61, which includes contributions of \$12,395.00 received for Patriotic Education and Americanization; \$2,337.73 for Preservation of Historic Spots; \$720.80 for Students' Loan Fund.

Other large amounts approved were for the following: Three payments on Constitution Hall..... \$174,007.44 Payment on account Architect's commission and Engineer's fees..... 39,430.46 Transfer of Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund to Miami University. 65,000.00 Clerical force..... 27,738.40 Magazine..... 7,588.86 Employees..... 4,467.00 Printing 300,000 English Manuals..... 10,064.72 Printing Lineage Books (vols. 102-103-104) 3,992.45 On account of Madonna Marker for National Old Trails Road..... 2,700.00 Pensions for Real Daughters, Spanish War Nurses and charter member..... 1,400.00 Postage..... 1,223.97 Printing machine..... 1,301.00 Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General..... 8,388.78

Respectfully submitted,
ANN WALDO LORD,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, read the following report:

Report of Auditing Committee

Meetings of the Auditing Committee were held in Memorial Continental Hall, December 13th and January 28th. The reports of the Treasurer General for

October, November, and December and of the American Audit Company for the same months were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

LENORA S. FARNHAM,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Farnham moved The acceptance of this report, carrying with it the report of the Treasurer General and that of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Walker. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read her report.

Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sarah Martha Norman at Hamburg, Ark.; Mrs. Margaret Zillaford Adams at Los Altos, Calif.; Miss Virginia Jane Booth at Pacific, Mo.; Mrs. Guy Wheeler Rector at Tucumcari, N. M.; Mrs. Blanche E. Lampman at Williston, N. D.; Miss Elizabeth Abigail Ransley at Ardmore, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Sisson Brown at Kingston, Tenn.; Mrs. Ella Hall Galbreath at Benbrook, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested by the State Regent of New Mexico: Clovis, Las Vegas and Raton, New Mexico.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Ethel Morgan Lovejoy Hale at Merced, Calif.; Mrs. Lallah Rook Baker at El Centro, Calif.; Mrs. Mary Walker Travis at Plainwell, Mich.; Miss Grace Ward at Port Clinton, Ohio; Mrs. Gladys Minshull at New Lexington, Ohio; Mrs. Anna L. Johnson Clerke at Hillsdale, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Holton Hard at Palisade, N. J.; Mrs. Clara Cox Epperson at Cookeville, Tenn.

Through their respective State Regents the re-appointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Mary Walker Travis at Plainwell, Mich.; Mrs. Anna L. Johnson Clerke at Hillsdale, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Hard at Palisade, N. J.; Miss Grace Ward at Port Clinton, Ohio.

The State Regent of New York requests permission for the Orleans Chapter at Albion to incorporate according to the laws of the State, in order to own property.

Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter at Savage, Md., wishes to be officially disbanded.

The following chapter names are submitted for approval: Carroll at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Ruth Davidson at Asheville, N. C.; State of Franklin at Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rio Grande at McAllen, Texas.

The following chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Jonesboro at Jonesboro, Ark.; Piedmont at Piedmont, Calif.; Vasquez at Brighton, Colo.; Margaret Bryant Blackstone at Hebron, Ind.; Gen. Sylvanus Thayer at Braintree, Mass.; Council Cottonwood at Franklin, Neb.; Davie Poplar at Chapel Hill, N. C.; Battle of Elizabethtown at Elizabethtown, N. C.; Acquackanonk Landing at Passaic, N. J.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart moved *The adoption of my report.* Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

The Historian General, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, read her report.

Report of Historian General

Since the October meeting of the National Board, the usual satisfactory progress has been made in the routine work of the office of the Historian General. Work on the Index is progressing. Proof has been read on Volumes 104 and 105, and they are now published and on sale in the Business Office. Volume 106 has been copied and compared and is at the printers. When published, this will complete the schedule under which we have been working—of eight volumes for the year.

The Historian General is very anxious to round out and complete the Historical Program of this administration.

On January 21st, 2,300 questionnaires were sent to State Historians for distribution to the chapters in each State, from which the State Historians are to compile their reports to Congress, the chapters to report to the State Historians before March 1st, and the State Chairmen to the Historian General before March 15th.

For the benefit of the members of the Board who have not yet read her letter and questionnaire, the Historian General suggests that it is not too much to expect that each chapter should show its historical interest by having at least one historical program and reading her report in the Proceedings of Continental Congress. For each chapter to report these facts and any other historical accomplishments to its State Historian will help us to be 100 per cent in chapters reporting, as we, of course, wish to be 100 per cent in States reporting.

Where, through illness or any other reasons, chapter or State Historians are not yet ready for publication, the Historian General suggests that competent committees should be appointed to assist Chapter Historians and that the State Regent should appoint the ablest women in her State, including the past State Regents and State Secretaries, to assist the State Historian to complete the gathering and editing of material.

Two States, New Jersey and West Virginia, appear to have done brilliant work in compiling their State Histories, both of which will be published before March 1st.

Very encouraging word has been received from other States, including two rather large States, Connecticut and Illinois. Both promise to have their histories in my office, Memorial Continental Hall, before April 1st.

Interest and a fine spirit of cooperation are being shown by other States, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas.

What some State Historians can do is not impossible for others. Will each member of the National Board please translate my slogan "It can be done," personally, into "I will do my utmost to assist."

Where State Histories are not yet completed, it will help tremendously for a National Officer or each State Regent to write her own biography or have a friend do it, at once, giving the outstanding achievements of her State and Chapter Regencies. No one knows the facts better than the woman who carried the burden. Helpful suggestions are found in the reports of the Historian General in the August and December numbers of the D. A. R. Magazine.

Where, for financial reasons, the printing and binding must be deferred until later, it is hoped that each State History may be edited, typed, and in the best possible form and in the office of the Historian General before April 1st. It should be a matter of State and National pride to have fine State Histories completed on time.

We do not fully realize until we study our State and National Histories and biographies, the remarkable achievements of the Society and the sterling qualities of the rare women who have been our leaders.

The unique contribution which the Historian General greatly desires to make at this Continental Congress is a volume of History of the National Society and a State History from every State.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since the October Board meeting little has occurred to disturb the routine work in the library, and it has progressed most satisfactorily. Numerous visitors have crowded the library to its utmost capacity, and are most appreciative of the privilege of consulting our records.

In response to appeals, authors, both members of our Society and otherwise, men as well as women, have sent us their writings; while not all have been gifts outright, generous discounts have been allowed whenever possible.

Very gratifying is the fact that more of the State Librarians than usual are striving to get material from their States to us before the usual rush of Congress. A circular letter is being sent to State chairmen requesting a report of work done during the year.

The following list comprises 212 books, 38 pamphlets, 10 manuscripts, 8 book plates, and 1 chart. Forty-five periodicals were also received.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Lands of the Sun. M. Austin. From Miss Emily Baker.

Ancestors and Descendants of Rheeubin Courtright. P. & H. Head. 1913. From Mrs. Pardon Head.
Under the Sky in California. C. F. Saunders. 1913. From Mrs. B. B. Field.

COLORADO

The Book o' Beggs. R. H. & C. B. Beggs. 1928. From Mrs. Clara B. Beggs.
History of Logan County. E. B. Conklin. 1928. From State Executive Board of Colorado D. A. R.
Representative Men of Colorado. 1902. From Colorado "Daughters."

CONNECTICUT

Inscriptions from Eastford Village Cemetery and Westford Cemetery. Town of Ashford, Conn. 1928. From Faith Trumbull Chapter.
Sergt. Richard Haven 1620-1703 and One Line of His Descendants. W. Haven. 1927. From Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.
Groton, Connecticut, 1705-1905. C. R. Stark. 1922. From Fanny Ledyard Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 2 volumes from Dorothy Hancock Chapter:
The Henshie Family in America. L. M. Henshie. 1928.
Middleton, N. Y. A Biography. F. B. Williams. 1928.
North Carolina Women of the Confederacy. L. L. Anderson. 1928. From Dr. Anita Neumann McGee.
Women of the American Revolution. E. F. Eliet. Vol. 3. 1850. From Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin through Descendants of '76 Chapter.
Universal Gazetteer. J. & R. C. Morris. 1821. From Mrs. Tomis J. Holtberg through Descendants of '76 Chapter.
Some Famous Privaters of New England. R. M. Eastman. 1928. From Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton.

GEORGIA

The United States. J. M. Hall. 1910. From Mrs. George G. Riley.

ILLINOIS

Somonauk United Presbyterian Church, near Sandwich, DeKalb County. J. M. Patten. 1928. From James A. and Henry J. Patten through Gen. John Stark Chapter.
Biographical Record of Macoupin County. 1891. From Mrs. Ida F. Sanford.
 Following 4 volumes from Miss Lucy D. Evans:
Occasional Verses. I. E. S. Noyes. 1913.
Personal Recollections. J. M. Johns. 1912.
Chapter Sketches. Connecticut D. A. R. M. P. Root. 1901.
Great Events of Our Past Century. R. M. Devens. 1881.

INDIANA

Following 4 volumes from Indiana "Daughters":
History of Adams and Wells Counties. J. W. Tyndall & O. E. Leah. 2 vols. 1918.
Greene and Sullivan Counties. 1884.
28th Annual Report Indiana D. A. R. 1928.
 Putnam County. From Wauburn Chapter.

IOWA

Following 3 volumes from Miss Martha Lane:
Dudley Genealogies and Family Records. D. Dudley. 1848.
History of Sanbornton, N. H. M. T. Runnels. 2 vols. 1882.

KANSAS

William Sitgreaves Cox. W. C. Pope. From Hannah Jameson Chapter.
 KENTUCKY
 Following 6 volumes from Kentucky "Daughters":
Johnson County and Genealogy of Its People Up to 1927. M. Hall. 2 vols. 1928.
Ten Baptist Churches. J. Taylor. 1927.
The First Land Court of Kentucky 1779-1780. 1923.
The Jews of Louisville.
The Presbyterian Church in Louisville, 1816-1896. E. L. Warren. 1896.

MAINE

Music and Musicians of Maine. G. T. Edwards. 1928. From Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter.

MARYLAND

Following 2 volumes from Maryland "Daughters":
The Macqueens. J. A. Nydegger. 1928.
The Chisholms. J. A. Nydegger. 1922.
 Following 2 volumes from Washington Custis Chapter:
The Johnstons of Salisbury. W. P. Johnston. 1897.
The Tiernan and Other Families. 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS

Town of Hanover. J. S. Barry. 1853. From Meers. Louis Baker Van Nys and John M. Van Nys through Lydia Cobb Chapter.
Conway, 1767-1917. 1917. From Miss Caroline E. Hamilton.
New York Directory for 1992. From Old Belfry Chapter.
Benson Family Records. F. H. Benson. 1920. From South Parish Chapter.

Following 2 volumes from Mrs. Edward S. Robinson:
History of Framingham. J. H. Temple. 1887.
First Church in Roxbury, 1630-1904. W. E. Thwing. 1908.
Biographical History of Massachusetts. S. A. Elliot. Vol. 5. 1914. From Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman through Paul Revere Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Massachusetts "Daughters":
Ecclesiastical History of Essex County. 1865.
Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton. J. B. Felt. 1834.
History of Salem. S. Perley. Vol. 3. 1928.

MINNESOTA

Descendants of Charles Glidden of Portsmouth and Exeter, N. H. G. W. Chamberlain. 1923. From Maria Sanford Chapter.
 Following 8 volumes from Minnesota "Daughters":
Minnesota and Its People. J. A. A. Burnquist. 4 vols. 1924.
Minnesota Pioneer Sketches. F. G. O'Brien. 1904.
History of Lyon County. A. P. Rose. 1912.
Counties of Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, and Jackson. 1895.
Hennepin County and the City of Minneapolis. 1881.

MISSISSIPPI

Archeology of Mississippi. C. S. Brown. 1926. From Mississippi Geological Survey through Mrs. Calvin S. Brown.

NEBRASKA

Genealogical Books in Traveling Genealogical Library. D. A. R. of Nebraska. From Mrs. C. F. Spencer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrimack and Belknap Counties. D. H. Hurd. 1883. From Rumford Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Tombstone Inscriptions from Connecticut Farms (Union County). 1928. From Abraham Clark Chapter.
 Following 3 volumes from Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter:
Journal of the House of Representatives of New Jersey. 1703. 1872.
Minutes of Council of Safety of New Jersey. 1777. 1872.
Record of Governor and Council of East Jersey. 1682-1783. 1872.
New Jersey Scrap Book of Women Writers. M. T. Yardley. 2 vols. 1893. From Mr. and Mrs. Farnham Yardley.
 Following volumes from New Jersey "Daughters":
Burlington and Camden Counties. 1897.
First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. C. K. Imbrie. 1888.
Reformed Church at Readington, 1719-1881. H. P. Thompson. 1882.
First Presbyterian Church of Bloomsbury. J. C. Clyde. 1884.
Lambertville. S. A. Gallagher. 1903.
Old Gloucester County. Vol. 1. F. H. Stewart. 1917.
Old Caldwell, A Retrospect, 1699-1926. B. R. Norwood. 1927.
Descendants of Leonard Headley. A. J. Fretz. 1905.
Block House by Bull's Ferry. C. H. Wingfield. 1904.
History of St. Michael's Church, Trenton. H. Schuyler. 1926.
New Facts in Connection with Washington and His Army in 1776 and 1777. C. C. Haven. 1867.
Fifth Anniversary of the New Brunswick Historical Club Dec. 6, 1875.

The Shark River District, Monmouth County. G. C. Martin. 1914.
Historic Roadsides in New Jersey. 1928.
Gazetteer of State of New Jersey. T. F. Gordon. 1834.
Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh. 2 vols. 1891.
Year Book Holland Society of New York, Containing Bergen, N. J. Church Records. 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Union County, 1664-1923. A. V. Honeyman. 3 vols. 1923.
History of Burlington. W. E. Schermerhorn. 1927.

The Old Stone Church, Fairfield. E. Osborn. 1858.
Indian Trails and City Streets. E. S. Rankin. 1928.

History of New Jersey. J. O. Raum. 2 vols. 1877.
Short History of Newark. F. J. Urquhart. 1916.

History of Newark. J. Atkinson. 1878.
Old Tennent Church. F. R. Symmes. 1897.

Journal of Governor and Council of Province of East Jersey, 1682-1703. 1872.
East Jersey Under the Proprietary Government. W. A. Whitehead. 1875.

Forty Years at Raritan. A. Messier. 1873.
Bi-Centennial Celebration of Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey. 1885.

Seventy-five Years of Belleville, Franklin and Newark. H. Holmes. 1895.
The New History of Passaic. W. J. Pipe & W. W. Scott. 1899.

NEW YORK

Ancestors of George Bartlett Hoffman and His Wife, Emma Teresa Cronk. J. C. Frost. 1927. From Mrs. S. S. Tunbridge.

Inscriptions from Greensteones in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y. 1927. From Keskakick Chapter.

Pierpont Family and Connections. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Mary P. Barnum.

Business Directory of Rensselaer County for 1870-71. H. Child. 1870.

From Mrs. Caroline M. Spicer.

Wilton, Conn. Church and Cemetery Records. From Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter.
 Graveyards in Windsor County, Vt. and Death Notices from Old Newspapers. 1929. From Richmond County Chapter.
 Newburgh, Her Institutions, Industries and Leading Citizens. J. J. Nutt. 1891. From New York "Daughters."

OREGON

The Evolution of Newport, Oregon. 1919. Compiled and presented by Theresa Roper through Mrs. H. E. Warren.

PENNSYLVANIA

Columbia and Montour Counties. J. H. Battle. 1887. From Mrs. J. E. Gibson through Philadelphia Chapter.
 Indiana County, Her People, Past and Present. J. T. Stewart. 2 vols. 1913. From Indiana County Chapter.
 Major General Andrew Jackson. J. H. Eaton. 1828. From Mrs. Eleanor L. Gibson in name of Eleanor Seale Landell.
 Following 2 volumes compiled and presented by Mr. J. Bennett Nolan through Philadelphia Chapter:
 Early Narratives of Berks County. 1927.
 Neddie Burd's Reading Letters. 1927.
 John Lovejoy. 1622-1917. 1917. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Annie G. Jackson.
 Gerberich Family in America. A. H. Gerberich. 1925. From Gerberich Family through Lebanon Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Index to Probate Records of Municipal Court of City of Providence, R. I., 1646-1899. E. Field. 1902. From Rhode Island "Daughters".
 Diary of Benjamin Pickman of Salem, Mass., with Genealogy of Pickman Family. G. F. Dow. 1928. From the Misses Maude A. K. and Edith M. K. Wetmore.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Following 2 volumes from South Carolina "Daughters":
 Convention on Adoption of the Federal Constitution. J. Elliot. Vol. 3. 1830.
 Revolutionary Records, Family Sketches and Wills and Miscellany from South Carolina. A. A. Woodson. 1928.

TENNESSEE

Following 2 volumes from Judge David Campbell Chapter:
 Early Travels in Tennessee Country. 1540-1800. S. C. Williams. 1928.
 History of Tennessee With Sketch of Knox County. 1887.
 Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History. S. G. Heiskell. 2d edition. 1920. From Tennessee "Daughters."

UTAH

History of Utah. O. F. Whitney. 3 vols. 1892. From Utah "Daughters."

VIRGINIA

Following 2 volumes from Virginia "Daughters":
 Rockingham County Marriages, 1778-1816. H. M. Strickler. 1928.
 Minor Sketches of Major Folk. D. C. Jett. 1928.

WEST VIRGINIA

Gilbert Motier De Lafayette. E. Mack. 1843. From Miss Lucie C. Sargent.
 Derryfield, Illinois. M. W. Reichelt. 1923. From Miss Minnie Kendall-Lowther.

WISCONSIN

Winnebago County. R. J. Harney. 1880. From Oshkosh Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

David Sellers, Mary Pennock Sellers. 1928. Compiled and presented by Miss Sarah P. Sellers.
 Blackman and Allied Families. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Alfred L. Holman.
 Storer Family, with Notes on the Avault Family. 1927. Compiled and presented by Dr. Malcolm Storer.
 Roadsides in New Jersey. 1928. From Mr. Charles L. Pack.
 In Cabins and Sod Houses. T. H. MacBride. 1928. From Iowa State Historical Society.
 New Jersey Archives, First Series. Vols. 23, 30, 32 and 33.
 Ancestors and Descendants of Joshua Williams, a Mayflower Descendant. 1927. Compiled and presented by Mr. Gleason L. Archer.
 William and Mary College Quarterly. 2d Series. Vol. 8. 1928.
 Virginia Magazine. Vol. 36. 1928.
 New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 77 and 78. 1928.
 Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vol. 104. (2 copies.)
 New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. New Series. Vol. 13. 1928.

D. A. R. Chapter Year Books. 1926-27. 3 vols.
 D. A. R. Chapter Year Books. 1927-28. 2 vols.
 D. A. R. Chapter Year Books. 1928-29. 2 vols.

The Van Evera Family in America. J. J. Van Der Veer. 1916. From Mr. H. H. Van Evera.

Letters of James Murray, Loyalist. N. M. Tiffany. 1901. From Long Island Historical Society.

The Samuel Olin Family. 1921. Compiled and presented by Mr. Oran Raber.

Gertrude Tyler and Her Family, 1660-1860. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

John Hardie of Thornhill. 1928. Compiled and presented by B. Palmer Lewis.

Babcock and Allied Families. L. E. De Forest. 1928. From Mr. George L. Babcock.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for Year Ending June 30, 1928. Following volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

Births, Marriages and Deaths of Hardwick, Vermont, to 1860.
 Marriages in Rockingham County, Va., 1778-1816. H. M. Strickler. 1928.

Pearce Genealogy. F. C. Pierce. 1888.

Notable Southern Families. Z. Armstrong. Vol. 3. 1926.

The Burbank Family and Families of Bray, Welcome, Sedgley (Sedgeley) and Welch. G. B. Sedgley. 1928.

Commodore John Rodgers, A Biography. C. O. Paullin. 1910.

Historic Sketch of Reformed Church in North Carolina. 1908.

Baptists of Greensboro, N. C. W. W. Rowe. 1926.

North Carolina Wills and Inventories. J. B. Grimes. 1912.

Baptist Churches in Maryland. 1885.

The Church in Maryland, 1694-1775. W. S. Perry. 1878.

Robert Austin and His Lineal Descendants. M. C. Baker. 1928.

The University Memorial. J. L. Johnson. 1871.

Hosmer Genealogy. G. L. Hosmer. 1928.

Tennessee Gazetteer. E. Morris. 1834.

Hole Family in the United States. D. S. Durrie. 1864.

Seaman Family in America. M. T. Seaman. 1928.

Georgia Official and Statistical Register. 1923 and 1927.

Orange County, N. Y. A. S. Moffat. 1928.

Mattaponi Baptist Church, King and Queen County, Va. W. T. Hindley.

Descendants of William Kelsey. E. A. Claypool and A. Clithee. Vol. 1. 1928.

Harman-Harmon Genealogy. J. W. Harman. 1928.

Vestry of St. Helena's Parish, S. C., 1762-1812. A. S. Salley. 1919.

The Miner Family, With Notes on the Wood, Lounsherry, Rogers and Related Families. L. L. Selleck. 1928.

Frisbee-Frisbie Genealogy. E. S. Frisbee. 1926.

Descendants of George Holmes in America. G. J. Butler. 1928.

Genealogical Notes on Culpeper County, Va. 1900.

The House of Waltman and Its Allied Families. L. S. LaMance. 1928.

A Branch of the Weaver Family. L. E. Weaver. 1928.

Seven Generations of Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase. J. C. Chase & G. W. Chamberlain. 1928.

The Ragland Families. M. M. Strong. 1928.

Tates County, N. Y. S. C. Cleveland. Vol. 2.

Family Chronicle and Kinship Book. O. Z. Bond. 1928.

Sackett, Weygate and Mapes Families. 1897.

Salem County, N. J. Marriage Records. H. S. Craig. 1928.

Caroline Pioneers and Their Descendants. A. E. Miller. 1927.

Robertson Family Records. J. M. Seaver. 1928.

Graham Family Records. J. M. Seaver. 1928.

Hunter Family Records. J. M. Seaver. 1929.

Vital Records of Taunton, Mass. Vol. 2. 1928.

Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family. W. P. Coon. 1927.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

California Redwood Park. F. E. & F. W. Hill. 1927. From Mrs. Flora S. Matthews.

The Collier Family of Virginia. 1929. Compiled and presented by Mrs. A. E. Hart through Cabrillo Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Back Home. R. M. Scott. 1927. From Mrs. William T. Scott Congregational Church, Prospect, Conn., May 23, 1898. From Mrs. W. R. Sandham.

INDIANA

The Harrison Mansion. B. F. Sager. 1928. From Francis Vigo Chapter.

IOWA

The Shipley Family. Compiled and presented by Miss Almeda B. Harpel.

KENTUCKY

Historical Sketch of Mason County. Compiled and presented by Miss Lucy C. Lee.

MARYLAND

Griffith-Garrettson Records. From Miss Harriet P. Marine. Maryland State Society, D. A. R. Year Book and Directory. 1928. From Maryland "Daughters."

MASSACHUSETTS

The Creations of Peers Recommended by the Younger First. From Mrs. John B. Richards.

NEW JERSEY

Following 7 pamphlets from New Jersey "Daughters." German Reformed Presbyterian Church of German Valley, I. A. Blauvelt. 1870.
 Old Scots Church of Freehold in East Jersey. H. G. Smith. 1895.
 Church Records in New Jersey. W. Nelson. 1904.
 The Kings Highway and The Pennsauken Graveyard. A. M. Stackhouse. 1905.
 The Morristown Ghost. 1896.
 Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. 1897.
 Genealogical Index to Books, Pamphlets, Manuscripts, etc., in New Jersey Historical Society Library. 1923.

NEW YORK

Salem, N. Y. A. Fitch. 1927. From Willard's Mountain Chapter.
 The Robert Davidson Line of Long Island, N. Y. S. F. Davidson. 1929. From Ann Cary Chapter.
 Handbook of Bainbridge, N. Y. From Ag-wron-doug-was Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Lineage of Malcolm Metzger Parker from Johannes De Lang. I. H. De Long. 1926. From Mrs. Frank D. Geer, Jr.

TEXAS

Lexington Sentinel, Armistice Day Edition. From Llano Estacado Chapter.

VERMONT

29th Vermont State Conference D. A. R. 1928. From Vermont "Daughters."

WISCONSIN

Prairie Du Chien and The Winnebago. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Ona B. Earl and Mrs. Constance M. Evans.

OTHER SOURCES

Military Journal of George Ewing, 1754-1824. 1928. From Thomas Ewing.

History of Mrs. Clarence C. Calhoun. From Mrs. James H. Stansfield.

Sons of the Revolution of District of Columbia. From Gen. George Richards.

Maine Descendants of Thomas Harris of Providence, R. I. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mary S. Attwood.

Tear Book Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, 1928-1929. From the Society.

Colonial Finances in Delaware. R. S. Rodney. 1928. From Wilmington Trust Company.

The First Armed Neutrality. C. F. Carusi & C. D. Kojuharoff. 1928.

Lineage of Albert L. Johnson. M. P. Stivers. 1926.

Following 6 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

The Stafford Family in America. H. M. Benedict. 1870.

Colonial History of Craven County, N. C. 1920.

Colonial History of Beaufort County, N. C. 1916.

The Lumpkin Family of Georgia. L. L. Cody. 1928.

Living Record of Rasmus Nielsen and Maren Hansen.

Founders of the Bell Family. R. M. Bell. 1929.

MANUSCRIPTS

MAINE

Anson, Maine Town Records. From Miss Kate G. Robinson.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Phinney Family of Barnstable, Mass. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Seth Ames Lewis through Mercy Warren Chapter.

NEW YORK

Centennial History of the Town of Bainbridge. W. S. Sayre. 1876. From Ag-wron-doug-was.

TEXAS

Mary Martin Elmore Scott. From Mrs. W. S. Gibbs.

OTHER SOURCES

Cemetery Inscriptions and Congregational Church Records, Washington, Mass., 1774-1900. 1928. Compiled and presented by Philip M. Smith.

George Lumpkin, A Sketch. 1928. Compiled and presented by Robert S. Phifer.

Lester Family Data. From J. W. Lester.

Following 3 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Bristol, Vermont, Town Records.

Barton, Vermont, Town Records. 1928.

Fluvanna County, Va. Marriages, 1783-1809.

BOOKPLATES

Bookplate of Col. Walter Scott from Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Mass.

1 bookplate from Miss Dorris Chapman, Mass.

1 bookplate from Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, Maryland.
 1 bookplate from Miss Emilie Ruggles, Mass.
 1 bookplate from Mrs. Myles Carter, Mass.
 3 bookplates from Mrs. B. B. Field, Calif.

CHART

Family Record of William Fleming. Bound in morocco. From Mrs. Thomas W. Fleming.

Respectfully submitted,
 LENORA STEVEN FARNHAM,
 Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, read her report.

Report of the Curator General

I have the honor to report the following gifts to the Museum since the Board Meeting of October 31, 1928:

COLORADO: An unusual silver spoon of American make, presented by Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, State Regent.

CONNECTICUT: A copper measure, used in the family of Col. Henry Champion during the 18th Century. Presented by Mrs. E. H. Woodford, through the Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Silver tablespoon of American make, and a toasting fork, presented by Mrs. Louise Benoit Johnson, through the Sarah Franklin Chapter. An English cut glass decanter and pair of Waterford decanters, presented by Mrs. J. McDonald Stewart, through the Continental Chapter. A silver teaspoon of American make presented by Mr. Okie of Okie Galleries.

MASSACHUSETTS: The Boston Gazette of April 7, 1783, proclaiming the cessation of hostilities. Presented by Mrs. James D. Bodman, through the Paul Revere Chapter. Continental money paid to John Boardman, a Minute Man, after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Presented by Miss Clara M. Breed, Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Pewter button from uniform of a private of the Royal Provincials in the Loyal American Corps of the American Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Ephraim T. Gill. Framed Sampler made by Mary Cutler, 1783. Presented by Miss Rae Osborn, Janet Gage Chapter.

NEW YORK: Two interesting snuff boxes, probably early French. Presented by Mrs. Grant McDonald, of the Tuscarora Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: A reference book on Colonial Lighting for the Museum Library. Presented by Miss Eleanor Roberts Ray, through Conemaugh Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY B. FRELINGHUYSEN,
 Curator General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lord, read the following report of the Executive Committee:

Report of the Executive Committee

The following action taken by the Executive Committee at its meetings held December 18, 1928, January 10 and 28, 1929, is presented to the National Board of Management for approval:

1. That the purchase of flags for flagstaffs be considered routine business.

2. In accordance with action of Buildings and Grounds Committee that the Chairman of Buildings be given

power to act in the purchase of new cords for the doors and staircases in Memorial Continental Hall.

3. WHEREAS, the President of the United States, in his Armistice Day address insisted that "World standards of defense require us to have more cruisers;" and

WHEREAS, we maintain that the hope for domestic tranquillity and common defense expressed in the Constitution of the United States should be sustained at this time by an Army strengthened in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 and a Navy conforming to the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference; and

WHEREAS, we are seriously impressed by the hazard involved in further delaying to provide adequate defense for the United States; and

WHEREAS, we recognize the risk in substituting enactment of law as a mere farce in place of actually obtaining sufficient men for the Army and real ships for the Navy or in our Nation's sole reliance upon treaties unsupported by adequate defenses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, as representatives of patriotic organizations, record our endorsement of the Cruiser Bill and anticipate that its passage in the Senate will pave the way for further provision for a Navy, Merchant Marine, and Naval Bases appropriate to American dignity and in conjunction with the building of cruisers and auxiliaries, we ask Congress to provide for a sufficient personnel to man them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we avoid a fluctuating policy of defense by maintaining an Army at this time substantially unvaried from the exact plan of the National Defense Act of 1920; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we welcome and lend our moral support to Congressional investigations of anti-defense forces wherever they may be discovered to be masking efforts to subvert our Constitutional form of Government under the guise of working for world peace.

4. That all monies contributed for special funds in the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial be returned at once to the Ohio State Treasurer to be used for said purpose.

5. That the Magazine Department be authorized to subscribe to The Standard Advertising Register for one year; the Treasurer General being hereby authorized to pay \$75 for this publication.

6. That the Buildings and Grounds Committee recommend to the National Board that the State Flags be held for the exclusive use of the Society in its own buildings or grounds.

7. That the sunburst frames in the Museum be re-covered with deep cream colored sateen at a cost not to exceed \$60.00.

8. That the Northeast basement room be plastered and painted for the amount of \$165, the bid of W. F. & E. L. Smith, and that the south basement room be plastered and painted by the same firm at a cost of \$135. In accordance with a recommendation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee taken in a vote by mail.

9. That the Board ruling of June 10, 1925 relative to Miss Rock's appointment as Notary Public be rescinded.

10. That the resignation of Miss Rock as Notary Public be accepted and that Mrs. Ida MacWhorter be appointed to serve in her place. That the Notary Public Commission be purchased by the Society and that all documents in connection with the business of the Society, its officers and D. A. R. business of its employees, be acknowledged gratis, and that any fees accruing from outside acknowledgments shall belong to the Notary.

11. When a D. A. R. Spanish War Nurse voluntarily

applies to the National Society for a pension, the following rules must be complied with:

1. Each applicant must give her name (and if she served under a different name give that also), her age, and place of residence. She must also state when and where she served during the Spanish American War.

2. She must also present a letter from some responsible person in her community, as to her need of a pension.

3. All nurses who entered the service prior to September 6, 1898 (the date of the letter of the Surgeon General of the Army, disbanding the D. A. R. Hospital Corps), and who are not receiving or not eligible for a Government pension may apply. Such application will be investigated and will then be taken up by the Executive Committee for consideration. If a favorable decision is reached, the application will be recommended to the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARL,
Recording Secretary General.

The President General read the recommendations *ad seriatim*.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 1. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Carried.

Mrs. Walker moved Adoption of Executive Committee resolution No. 3 regarding our National Defenses, Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

Mrs. Backus of Ohio moved The adoption of recommendation No. 4 of Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Farnham. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 5. Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

Miss. McDuffee moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 6 (State Flags held in our Building). Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Walker moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 7. Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of No. 8 (Recommendation of Executive Committee.) Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 9. Seconded by Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Carried.

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 10. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Burney moved The adoption of recommendation No. 11 of the Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Vaught. Carried.

The Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read the following report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since the October report, gifts of historic interest have been received for the different rooms. Maine has placed a fine Hepplewhite sofa. Missouri has added a handsome table of the same period as the other furniture in the room and an antique brass cornice for the window. Delaware Room, which is in process

of re-furnishing, has received old fireirons, gift of Mrs. McDonald of Smyrna, and three candelabra for the mantle, gift of Col. Haslet Chapter. Kansas has ordered entirely new furniture for the clerks' rest room. The following gifts have been received for the cupboards in the various rooms: Wisconsin, a quaint china ink well, gift of Mrs. Matteson; Maine, framed piece of hand-woven birds-eye linen from Miss Henderson; District of Columbia, three books "The Sentiments of Early Christians on War" (1782) presented by Miss Fannie Fisher, "Travels in New England and New York" (1822) by Miss Mable Louise White, and "Works of Alexander Pope" (1704) gift of Mrs. H. C. Gauss; Ohio, Centennial Souvenir of Marietta, Ohio, given by Mrs. A. E. Wetmore; Massachusetts, two interesting brass spoons, gift of Miss Miriam Clark; and for Virginia, two old English pitchers from the State D. A. R., two lustre platters from Mount Vernon Chapter, and a white and gold compote from Mrs. Virginia Smoot. The John Marshall Chapter of Kentucky has placed a brass plate on their box in Memorial Continental Hall to take the place of the former marker. A bequest to the National Society by Mrs. Sarah E. Corbin of New York, of two hand-woven linen table cloths and a pewter platter have been placed in the Museum for safe keeping.

A very interesting meeting of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, at which all were present but one, took place on November 27, 1928, and we had the pleasure of having Miss Solomons of the Art Critics Committee with us. All members expressed their gratification at the appearance of Memorial Continental Hall and there was general discussion in regard to the necessary use of rooms during the reconstruction period. The Committee recommended the purchase of new cords for the doors of all rooms and for the staircases in Memorial Continental Hall; that the State Flags purchased for the Processional be held for the exclusive use of our Society in its own buildings and grounds; that the flags flying from our buildings be replaced by the National Society as a matter of routine and that at the request of the State of Indiana, the tiger skin rug in their room be given to the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. The Chairman reported the progress of the plans for the furnishing of a Colonial Kitchen and Nursery. New Hampshire has purchased the room for the Nursery and it is in readiness to receive gifts. The Colonial Kitchen has not been quite subscribed for, but members of the National Society are requested to send suitable gifts for this room which will be cared for until the subscription is completed.

All the bulbs and plants presented for Friendship Garden have been carefully cared for and will be replanted according to the plan of a landscape artist after the new building is completed and the Memorial statue placed. It is planned to make this garden a part of the beautiful background.

As our basement committee room has proved such a success and is in constant use, the Committee recommends that this room and the one in the north corner of the building, formerly used by the library to store books, be repainted and placed in order for general use.

With the consent of the President General the following events have taken place in Memorial Continental Hall:

A benefit for Smith College Alumni on the evening of December 15th, when Cornelia Otis Skinner gave the

program; the Annual reception of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur on New Year's Day; the Concert by the Interstate Commerce Commission Chorus on the evening of January 17th; and on January 28th, the last meeting of the Bureau of the Budget during the administration of President Coolidge. It was attended by all members of the Cabinet and their wives and was a memorable event. January 29th to 31st Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense which was addressed by many notable speakers.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Chairman.

Mrs. Hobart moved *The adoption of my report.* (Building and Grounds Committee.) Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, read the following report:

Report of Magazine Committee

The Magazine Subscription Contest which started in September will end on the night of February 28th. Only one month remains for the chapters to make a new high record in subscriptions. For three years we have conducted these subscription contests, each time giving worthwhile prizes to the victors. We have seen many changes and improvements in the Magazine—in its general appearance, workmanship, and material—in the Editorial, Genealogical, and other departments; everything possible has been done to increase the circulation and create a demand for the Magazine. Literally thousands of letters have been written for the promotion of the Magazine and your chairman has been rewarded by an increase in enthusiasm, interest, and circulation.

Our membership seems to have caught the vision of what the Magazine is striving for, and what it means in the life of a D. A. R. Especially has this been true in this final contest. More subscriptions have been received than in any previous one, the amount to date being 9,494. We are hoping for, and have every right to expect, a large number to be added to this amount during the final month, as the last month is always the heaviest. The \$250 in prizes, which the four Vice-Chairmen and your National Chairman have offered, has added zest and a friendly spirit of rivalry to the contest, and I wish at this time to offer my thanks and appreciation to the Vice-Chairmen for their generous cooperation in this and all other efforts to bring the Magazine to the attention of the Society. A word of commendation is due Miss Bright and her assistants for the excellent manner in which they have executed the tedious and arduous work incident to the subscription contest, and it is my pleasure to express my appreciation of their efforts.

In December a special edition was published, incorporating an account of the laying of the corner stone of Constitution Hall. About 1,000 copies of this issue were sold, the amount realized being enough to defray the expense of the edition. The demand far exceeded the supply, and many orders were returned unfilled.

Several advertisements have been obtained from firms that are furnishing material for Constitution Hall. We have 15 advertisements in the March and April issues, seven of which are new. The amount collected for advertisements for November was \$363.14;

for December, \$897.72, and for January, \$832.50, making a total of \$2,092.36 for the three months.

I hope that the State Regents will call to the attention of their delegates the advertisements which hotels in Washington have inserted in the Magazine for March and April. These advertisements quote rates for accommodations during the week of Congress, and should prove of assistance to our delegates in planning their Washington trip.

It is my desire to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation of the Chapter Regents and Chairmen during the present Magazine subscription contest. If I had my wish, a prize would be awarded to every one who has worked so faithfully to lead her chapter to victory!

The State Chairmen have striven to inspire and encourage their co-workers in their States, and I would also extend to them my grateful appreciation of their tireless efforts.

All praise is due our President General, our editor, each and every head of the different departments, and the members of this Board, for their cooperation in the development of the Magazine.

Before closing my report, I wish to say that on account of a wrecked mail pouch on the fast mail between New York and Athens on January 15th, letters and orders for subscriptions may have been lost. I am incorporating this notice in my report, so that any one reading it, who has not received a response to letters, will please write me again.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
National Magazine Chairman.

The editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, read her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Four issues of the Magazine have been published since my last report to this Board and two of them are sold out, the November and December issues, while we are running low on the January number. This record surpasses that of a year ago, covering a similar period of time.

The sales of the December number, of which we ordered an extra thousand copies, were decidedly augmented by the publication of the articles on Constitution Hall. In all, from November 1, 1928, to January 31, 1929, the demand for single copies netted us \$351.55.

In these issues greater space has been given to State conference and chapter reports, so that these two necessary departments may be kept up to date insofar as is possible with the number of chapter reports received daily. I hope that the State Regents will emphasize to their State officers the necessity of sending the reports of their State conferences to the editor within a reasonable time. Some reports are not received until six or eight months after the conferences took place; by that time the edge is off the news the reports impart.

Of the \$600 set aside by the Board in October for the use of the Magazine, \$275 has been spent thusly: \$12 for photographs, \$28 for material for the Registrar General's Department, and \$240 for ten special articles. These last are chiefly of a genealogical nature and have yet to appear in the magazine; they also represent material hitherto inaccessible, for Mr. Dille's marriage

records from West Virginia have inspired others in many States to send in little known and difficult to find records from obscure but authentic sources.

In the March issue, material for which went to our publisher a month ago, the leading article is on L'Enfant, the far-sighted engineer whose "plan" for Washington, the City Beautiful, is recognized as the work of a genius. The article is very timely for, carrying as it does, unpublished excerpts from letters written by President Washington to the young engineer, and other data secured from the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress and which refute the charges now being made in the public press that L'Enfant did not originate the "plan" of the Capital City, it establishes clearly the honor due this French soldier of the American Revolution who died penniless in his adopted land and for eighty-four years rested in an unmarked grave.

If your Magazine does nothing else but uphold honor where honor is due, it will have accomplished something to which the National Society can point with pride.

To our President General, Mrs. Rousseau, who is never too busy to lend a helping hand and an understanding ear to the Magazine's problems, and to our National Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Talmadge, and every member of this Board, I desire to express most grateful thanks for the interest and valued cooperation which continue to advance the Magazine along the path of progress.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

The Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read the following report:

Report of Constitution Hall Finance Committee

The Constitution Hall Committee met last evening with the fine attendance of 66. Each gathering adds to the enthusiasm of this committee. Everyone was thrilled to see the Hall so far advanced.

Since the October meeting a daily concentrated effort has been made to collect all pledges, to complete payments on all chairs, and also to place on file, ready for the architect, every chair inscription. This is imperative. The time has come when this must be done. An earnest plea also is put forth from this committee that, having sent in the inscriptions, please do not change them.

Emphasis must still be placed on paying money through chapter, state, and national treasurers—but chair blanks and information concerning inscriptions go to the National Chairman. It is also imperative that when money is sent for Constitution Hall that it be so labeled and specific details written as to its use, in order to save countless letters.

As we approach the dedication of Constitution Hall at the coming Congress, let everyone who can enter into the spirit of this by having the financial report as complete as possible by that time. This means a consummation of all financial obligations.

There are 42 platform chairs left to be sold.

There are 187 auditorium chairs left to be sold.

It is to be hoped that at the coming State Conferences many will subscribe for Book Units. Also please emphasize Potential Donors.

There will probably be a list of gifts given out at Congress.

Your National Chairman would like the message to go forth to obliterate the idea that money is ever the demand. The city, named for the great Washington and planned by him, is a national shrine. That we are chartered under the United States Government and can, and do, and will lend to its beauty and enchantment, is a privilege very far removed from an obligation. The obligation is our own special pride and work. No chapter should be omitted from the list of those contributing to Constitution Hall. It spells growth for the organization in every sense of the word—growth in pride of possession and acclaim in accomplishment. It is each Daughter's responsibility, for each Daughter is the National Society.

The dedication of Constitution Hall says again that we are national in location, in scope, and in ambition.

The redemption of pledges is very good, but could be better. As a Finance Chairman I must again emphasize the fact that pledges made at last Congress were considered as due immediately after Congress. Very close to one year has elapsed; and as we are approaching this Congress we certainly should come to Washington with a clean slate as to back pledges. Please urge further work along every line.

The financial report today is as follows:

Boxes	\$77,534.18
Chairs	496,677.52
Platform Chairs (includes Guest Chairs)	29,403.76
Foundation	14,324.15
Cornerstone	4,323.00
Book Units	3,767.09
Donors	50,963.90
Fund	120,532.41
Transfer	\$25,000.00
Special Chairs	\$2,069.75
Today February 1, 1929, making a total	\$824,615.76
Auditorium Chairs paid	3,207
Auditorium Chairs part paid	206
(Leaving 187 to be sold.)	
Platform Chairs paid	90
Platform Chairs part paid	28
(Leaving 42 to be sold.)	
Book Units paid	13
Book Units part paid	9
Potential Donors paid	43
Potential Donors part paid	17

There is still \$465.82 due on the Nevada Box which was over-pledged at last Congress.

Cash payments count. The financial report says today that \$175,384 is needed to have the million in cash by Congress. We can do this if we will. Let us transcribe the phrase "The Million Pledged" to "The Million Paid."

Just here may I depart from the given topic to say that I have talked with a great many men on the subject of pledged money. It is a known fact that many organizations deduct immediately a certain percentage on pledged money, calling it shrinkage. I have never even suggested any percentage of shrinkage on our million pledged, and when asked what that shrinkage was going to be I have said, we never admit negatives, we expect to pay our pledges. Reading the facial expressions on the men in answer to this, I fear me doubt has been registered several times.

There are good and splendid excuses in many cases.

Also it was natural during five drives that mistakes could and did happen. But we stand as an organization in an enviable position as far as this pledged money is concerned, and the greater the sum that we can report as collected money by Congress, the more self-respect we can have as a unit, and the more admiration we will receive from the world in general when they realize that we take our responsibilities seriously and live up to our obligations.

Personal appreciation and thanks to our President General and to the wonderful cooperation on the part of all State Regents, State Chairmen, State Treasurers, and the complete force in the Treasurer General's office on whom the added work of this committee has fallen as no light burden.

Our organization cannot live and disregard yesterday or be indifferent to its future. To limit its scope would be to stagnate and die. Only by the way we prepare for our future development may we pay our proper respect to the past. We must be the responsible bridge between collected experience and future possibilities. We do our work, and pass it on to others. Let us be careful of what heritage we give to them.

The Washington family had for its motto "The end crowns the work." It is fitting that we take this unto ourselves and apply it to our new building here in the Nation's Capital. So that we can, if we will, announce at Congress that we have kept our word of honor to ourselves and that a million dollars pledged last Congress is a million dollars paid at this. And in the end our work will be crowned.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
National Chairman.

Miss McDuffee read the following recommendations offered by the Building Committee and approved by the Constitution Hall Committee:

1. The Constitution Hall Committee recommends to include a film repository at an additional cost of from seven hundred to nine hundred dollars.

2. That the following inscription be placed over the entrance (18th street): "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair—The event is in the hands of God." (George Washington to the Constitution Convention, A. D. 1787.)

3. That the woodwork of the auditorium chairs be mahogany finish and upholstered in blue and taupe velour as selected by the Building Committee.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey moved *That the recommendation No. 1 of Constitution Hall Finance Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Manchester. Carried.

Mrs. Vaught of West Virginia moved *The adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Constitution Hall Finance Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

Miss McDuffee moved *the adoption of recommendation No. 3. of Constitution Hall Finance Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Backus. Carried.

Mrs. Whitaker of North Carolina moved *That the Board of Management recommend to the Constitution Hall Building Committee that the main entrance doors of Constitution Hall be of carved wood or bronze designed with fourteen sections on which shall be the D. A. R. emblem and seals of the thirteen original States.* Seconded by Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Johnson (Tenn.). Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, reported the following: Lost by death 401 members, 395 resigned, and 84 applications for reinstatement; and moved

That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 84 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 84 members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General displayed seven books presented to the National Society, for the Library, by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, the Shanghai Chapter, China, and Miss Emma S. Lester.

Mrs. Ray of Kentucky moved That the books presented by Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur and the Shanghai Chapter and Miss Lester be accepted with a rising vote of thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The drawing for seats for the 38th Continental Congress took place with the following result:

No. 1. 1-28	No. 2 29-57
Alabama	1 Arizona
Alaska	23 Arkansas
California	24 Delaware
Colorado	17 Dist. Columbia
Connecticut	10 Florida
Georgia	16 Idaho
Hawaii	3 Indiana
Illinois	2 Kentucky
Iowa	28 Louisiana
Kansas	5 Maine
Massachusetts	7 Maryland
Michigan	15 Missouri
Minnesota	6 Montana
Mississippi	19 Nevada
Nebraska	26 New Hampshire
New Jersey	22 New Mexico
New York	4 Rhode Island
No. Carolina	8 So. Carolina
No. Dakota	13 So. Dakota
Ohio	11 Vermont
Oklahoma	20 Virginia
Oregon	18 Washington
*Panama	14 W. Virginia
Pennsylvania	12 Wisconsin
Philippine Is.	25 Wyoming
Tennessee	27 China
Texas	21 Cuba
Utah	9 France
	England

*Chapter Regent only No State Conference organized.

The President General read a letter from Mr. Thomas P. Gore relative to a proposed boulevard between Washington and Mount Vernon to be known as the National Fort Drive, with a suggested bill authorizing it to be introduced in the Congress of the United States, and asking that the National Board endorse and sponsor the project.

A recess was taken at 1:35 P.M.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 3:05 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Brosseau.

After discussion on the subject of the proposed National Fort Drive, Mrs. Walker moved That, inasmuch as the suggestion for our Society to sponsor a movement regarding a National Fort Drive is not yet in the form of a Bill before Congress, we take no action regarding it at this time. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell. Carried.

Mrs. Beavers of D. C. spoke of the work of the Codification Committee and asked permission to rewrite an article of the Constitution to conform to the By-

Laws; and moved That ruling 428 enacted at the Board meeting of February 1915 be clarified, and shall read "The Board recommends in that Article VIII, Sec. 4, the words 'actual resident' be interpreted to mean seven months of the year. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

Mrs. Kramer of New York spoke of the difficulties encountered by a State wishing to incorporate, due to the different interpretations given by the Chairman of State and Chapter Laws D. A. R. and State officials as to the proper name under which it could be incorporated, and moved That a ruling be made by this Board in regard to the name of State organizations. Seconded by Mrs. Mosher. Carried.

Mrs. Bissell of Connecticut moved That this Board of Management rules that the several States be allowed to incorporate in accordance with the laws of their respective States. Seconded by Mrs. Mosher. Carried.

Miss Nettleton of Connecticut spoke of the annual ball tendered the Pages by the Daughters of the District of Columbia during the Congress and moved That the annual ball given for the Pages of the Congress be assumed as a part of the Congressional expense and that the invitation be extended in the name of the President General and the National Board of Management. Seconded by Miss Gordon. Carried.

After discussion as to the financial responsibility for the Pages' ball heretofore assumed by the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the management of those of the future, Mrs. Hobart moved That a Pages' Ball Committee be included in the list of Congressional Committees. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved That this Board of Management recommend to the 38th Continental Congress the authorization of the establishment of a Research Division in the Registrar General's Department for the purpose of making necessary research for data required to complete D. A. R. applications and supplementals as a business activity of the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. After discussion Mrs. Wyant moved That the motion of the Registrar General be postponed until the April 13th Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell. Carried by a rising vote (23 to 12).

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois spoke of the need for the formation of a national student loan emergency fund, stating that many applications had been received for loans by students living in one State and desiring to attend school in another State, and urged that the moneys reported to be in the treasury to the Students' Loan Fund be made available for this purpose. After discussion Mrs. Bissell of Connecticut moved That the subject of a National Student Loan Emergency Fund be referred to the National Liberty Loan Fund Committee to be brought by that Committee to the Board meeting on April 13th. Seconded by Miss Gordon. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

February 1, 1929.

The State Regent of North Carolina requests the authorization of chapters at Chapel Hill and Morehead City cancelled.

Authorization of the following chapters has expired by time limitation: Moore's Creek, Moore's Creek

Battle Ground and Red Springs, N. C., also Covington, Va.

The chapter organizing at Morehead City, N. C., requests the name Carteret Patriots.

The Telles de Rochambeau Chapter through the State Regent of the District requests official disbandment.

The Fort Laurens Chapter at New Philadelphia, and the De Lery Portage Chapter at Port Clinton, Ohio, have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart moved *The adoption of my supplemental report*. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, read two letters from Mrs. Amos G. Draper relative to contributions toward the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory in Oxford, Ohio.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Helmick, read the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 400 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,375.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 400 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 1,375 admitted on this day*. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 400 applicants duly elected as members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of three former members*. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the three former members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Caldwell of D. C. offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in His wisdom, has called to rest Mrs. James M. Willey, a former member of the National Board of Management and State Regent of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered the loss of a loyal and devoted member, who for years has upheld the ideals of our organization enthusiastically, faithfully, and loyally; be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Willey, and also be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

Mrs. David D. Caldwell

Mrs. James Reese Schick

Mrs. William Leonard Manchester

Mrs. Caldwell moved *The adoption of this resolution*. Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

Mrs. Lilburn of Maryland offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Station WFBR of Baltimore, Md., has extended the privilege of using its station for

broadcasting reports of the patriotic activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, This courtesy has been extended through years, thereby being a pioneer effort on the part of the radio authorities in broadcasting patriotic and religious talks; be it

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution in its February Board Meeting assembled express its endorsement of the plan of broadcasting D. A. R. achievements in the realm of patriotic endeavor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we commend Station WFBR for its foresight in pointing the way for other stations in this unique service to the Nation. Mrs. A. E. J. Lilburn, Flora A. Walker, Frances Baily Brown.

Mrs. Lilburn moved *The adoption of this resolution*. Seconded by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brown. Carried.

Mrs. Chubbuck of Illinois moved *That this Board recommend to the Thirty-eighth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the adoption of the following resolution*:

WHEREAS, The Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have assembled a wealth of valuable historical records for a "National Guide to Historic Spots," to be used as a work of reference by students, travelers and many others; and

WHEREAS, Few homes are equipped to file, safeguard and handle properly these records until such time as they will be published; and

WHEREAS, There are available in the office of the Historian General facilities and machinery for carrying the project to completion; and

WHEREAS, The appointment of some competent person, or persons, to assist the Historian General in carrying the project to completion may be necessary; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Thirty-eighth Congress assembled, authorize the present National Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots to turn over to the office of the Historian General all material assembled for the "National Guide to Historic Spots" project, the project to be carried to completion in that office, under the supervision of the Historian General, and, if necessary, with the assistance of some competent person, or persons, to be chosen by the Historian General.

Seconded by Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Sweeney. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hobart, moved *That the following be added to my supplemental report: The De Lery Portage Chapter, Port Clinton, Ohio, has met all requirements and is now presented for confirmation*. Seconded by Mrs. Backus. Carried.

The Historian General, Miss McDufee, spoke on the subject of publishing, in commemoration of the dedication of Constitution Hall, a booklet containing a history of the National Society. Discussion followed, and it was the concensus of opinion that, because of much unfinished work in the various States, this work await a more auspicious time.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Helmick, read the minutes of February 1, 1929, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 5:45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1928-1929

President General

MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1929)

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1930)

MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
235 North Main St., Southington, Conn.

MRS. JOHN P. MOSHER,
11 Livingston Park, Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE, 1735 S. 20th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

(Term of office expires 1931)

MRS. CHARLES BURTON JONES,
1121 Park Ave., Greenville, Texas.

MRS. JAMES LATHROP GAVIN,
228 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. HENRY B. JOY,
301 Lake Shore Rd.,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, Jr., 3331 River Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Chaplain General

MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS EARL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. HERBERT M. LORD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. GERARD L. SCHUYLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

MRS. HORACE M. FARNHAM,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. ADAM M. WYANT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MRS. ELI A. HELMICK,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
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